The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Forward Movement Not Yet Commenced.

Arrival of Jackson to Reinforce Lee.

The Rebel Lines Extended Several Miles Down the Rappahannock.

THE WEATHER INTENSELY COLD.

Hard Roads for the Movement of Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec 7, 1862.

There has been no field movements to-day.

Officers, well informed, state that JACKSON has arrived near Fredericksburgh and joined his forces with those already there. They also report that the enemy have extended their lines several miles further down the Rappahannock.

Last night was intensely cold, and some of the soldiers suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed in Potomac and Aquia Creeks from one and a half to two inches thick. To-day the sun came out fair and cheering, but the air continued piercing cold. The roads are hard, and very rough.

The report that Maj. SPALDING, of the Engineer Brigade, is under arrest for unnecessary delay th the transportation of pontoon trains from Washington, is unfounded. That officer has been commended by his superiors for overcoming weighty obstacles in executing his orders.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The report of Secretary CHASE is receiving commendation from unexpected quarters, and is universally conceded to display an uncommon aptness in dealing with the difficult problems of finance which now perplex the country. Strong opposition to some of his recommendations is being developed on the part of the friends of the banks, who seem to regard them as adverse to the interests of those institutions, but the general expression of opinion indicates that his policy will be sustained by Congress. Little confidence can be placed in statements regarding the opinions of individual members of the Committee of Ways and Means, as these opinions are not expressed with a view to publication, and are liable to modification. The Committee has as yet given the report no consideration, and of course can have reached no conclusion in regard to its recommendations.

GENERALS.

It is expected that Congress will immediately pass the bill, introduced by the Senate Military Committee on Friday, repealing the law of last session which limits the number of general officers in the volunteer service, and the President is only awaiting this action to send in a list of Major-Generals already prepared. As these names are understood to have mostly been selected by Gen. HALLECK from the lists of the regular army, they will be closely scrutinized in the Senate, and many of the nominations probably rejected.

THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES.

The United States Treasurer is preparing an official description of the unsigned certificates of indebtedness, to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars, which were stolen from his desk some days since, and this description will be published as a warning to the public against any attempt at their use.

THE MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

THOMAS H. CLAY, recently appointed Minister to Nicaragua, is here to receive his instructions, which are nearly ready, and he will probably leave to-morrow for New-York to take the steamer of Wednesday for his destination.

RELEASED.

Messrs. CONSTANT & TRACY, brokers of New-York, who were some time ago incarcerated in the old Capitol Prison for purchasing fraudulent certificates of Government indebtedness, were to-day released from confinement.

PRINTING THE GOVERNMENT NOTES.

A resolution will be introduced to-morrow in the House, instructing the Committee on Public expenditure to investigate the contract for printing the Treasury notes and postal currency, and the probable economy of having the work done in the Treasury Building—it being alleged that at least sixty per cent. can be saved by the change.

AXES FOR THE ARMY.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY arrived here last night, for the purpose, among other things, of endeavoring to procure a supply of axes for the army, the soldiers being greatly in want of fuel, and no axes on hand for use.

ON THE SLATE.

Col. CAMP, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is said by his friends to be on the slate for nomination as a Brigadier-General.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President HAMLIN is expected to return here this week.

SICK SOLDIERS.

A number of sick soldiers arrived to-day from the Army of the Potomac, and were distributed amongst the various hospitals here.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has telegraphed that he will arrive in the first train to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 7.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following regulation has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the agents of manufactures. The word "agent," as used in the seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sections of the Excise act, is construed to mean either a person who is the exclusive agent of a manufacturer or any person or firm selling goods on commission designated by a manufacturer as his agent for the sale of his manufactures. In all cases the manufacturer will be required to make known to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district, the name and place of business of the agent so designated.

MR. STEVENS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Representative STEVENS, denouncing as guilty of a high crime any person in the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government who shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and the Territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, the consideration of which has been postponed till Tuesday week, will probably be fully discussed, as several members are already preparing to speak upon the subject. This resolution is not supposed to be aimed at the Administration, as its position is known to be that no peace is admissible at the cost of a single acre of the Union.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, proposing a Convention of the States, and which is pending from the last session, will soon come up for consideration in the House.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW has been ordered to the command of the screw-sloop *Kearsage*, *vice* Capt. PICKERING, detached and ordered home.

Lieut.-Commander THORNTON has been ordered to the *Kearsage*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander THOMAS O. HARRIS, ordered home.

Lieut. JOHN C. WEIDMAN has been ordered to the *Tuscarora*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander M. PATTERSON JONES, ordered home.

The above will take passage out on the *Vanderbilt*.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Victory of Gen. Blunt—Fears for the First Division—Materiel—Of Military Movements—Corps d'Afrique—Fight in the Indian Country—Troops from Colorado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

Before this reaches you the telegraph will have conveyed intelligence of the complete defeat and rout of the rebel forces under Gen. MARMADUKE in Western Arkansas, by our Kansas Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT. The fight occurred on the 28th, at or near Cane Hill, a few miles north of Fayetteville, and about thirty south of Bentonville. Gen. BLUNT, with about 7,000 men, attacked the Confederates, 10,00 strong; fought, routed and whipped them for ten miles, and was only prevented continuing the pursuit by the night. The victory of the Kansas Division of the army of the frontier is complete and overwhelming. It will be remembered that owing to some cause, the reason for which unmilitary readers fail to perceive, the Second and Third Divisions of the Army of the Frontier, under Gens. SCHOFIELD, TOTTEN and BROWN, have returned to Springfield, Mo., and gone into Winter quarters. The First Division, however, pushed southward. Its thoroughly in earnest, indomitable and daring chief, Gen. BLUNT, has set his mind upon restoring to the Union the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas, and if not peremptorily ordered back, he will do it and more. Since this army took the field, the Kansas Division has fought and won three battles, besides an uncounted number of skirmishes. Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, and now Cane Hill, are the victorious words which the banners of the Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana troops in its ranks will proudly bear.

Our last accounts from Gen. BLUNT (those previous to the announcement of this victory) had filled every one with anxiety for the result of the contest then evidently pending. It was known that the entire, force of the First Division would not number, all told, more than about 8,500, though these were all effective and well armed. The enemy were reported to be from 15,000 to 25,000, under Gens. HOLMES, MCBRIDE and MARMADUKE. It was believed that they were concentrating for an attack on Gen. BLUNT. The latter was 150 miles from Fort Scott, whence his supplies are forwarded. All of the Western Missouri guerrillas have concentrated between that post and the rear of his lines, and are constantly harrassing the trains and interrupting communication. Coupled with these facts was the knowledge that Gen. BLUNT had sent an expedition into the Cherokee Nation under Col. PHILLIPS, and that a large portion of the Wisconsin Third Cavalry were returning to Fort Scott, to do garrison duty at that post, and that a battalion, the Second Ohio Cavalry, were also on their march to St. Louis, for the purpose of returning to Columbus, Ohio, previous to a campaign in Tennessee. All these things made us anxious for Gen. BLUNT. The utmost confidence was felt in the commanding general, who, though not a man possessed of a military education, is yet gifted with great natural ability as a soldier; brave even to rashness; with unswerving fidelity to ideas and purposes, large perceptives, quick sagacity, prompt to decide, and with a *physique* which knows no fatigue, and can bear any privation or exposure. These qualities, as exhibited in Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, have shown him to be "the right man in the right place." He is ably supported. Gen. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, is a German soldier of no mean reputation; Acting Brig.-Gen. CLOUD, of the Kansas Second, has won a proud reputation as a dashing, brilliant soldier, from Wilson's Creek to Cane Hill. Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Third Indiana Regiment, is among the ablest, most sagacious public men of our State. Then the troops are the veterans of many a bloodily contested field.

Lieut.-Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, reported as mortally wounded, is a Kentuckian by birth, and one of the most efficient officers in the district. He was an estimable citizen, as well as a worthy soldier, and will be regretted by all who knew him. Lieut. JOHNSON, of the same regiment, mortally wounded, is a son of Col. FIELDING JOHNSON, agent for the Delaware Indians, who latterly, under authority of Gen. LANE, raised the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

The general military news in this district is not of great interest. A battalion of the heroes of New Mexico, the First Colorado, under Major WINKOOP, is now on its way to Fort Scott, from the Rocky Mountains. The Third Colorado Regiment, raised by WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr., under authority from Gen. LANE, has already commenced its march to Fort Leavenworth. These troops will well replace the Second Ohio and Third Wisconsin Cavalry, withdrawn from BLUNT's Division, and be very acceptable, as the First, especially, is largely composed of Kansas men, and has been tested by the most daring episode of the war for the Union—the Texan raid into New-Mexico. The Twelfth Kansas is still doing duty on the border. The First Kansas Regiment, Corps d' Afrique, is now at Camp John A. Andrew, engaged in preparing its pay and muster rolls, for the purpose of receiving its modicum of "green-backs," and being duly mustered into the United States service, as per orders of Gen. CURTIS. It will immediately march south, to Gen. BLUNT, having already received orders to that effect. The experiment has been a hard-fought one, and its officers consider it well known. I shall be with the regiment in its movements, and will report progress.

Col. H. B. BRANCH, of St. Joseph, Mo., Indian Superintendent for the Western tribes, has lately been paying the Kansas Indian tribes. He has disbursed $80,000 to the Sacs and Foxes, Shawnees, Pottawottamies, and Kaws. I believe this is the first time that Indian payments have been made directly by the Superintendent. It is usually the custom to send the money to the various Agents, but the Minnesota troubles and the well-grounded complaints of the Indians against a majority of their Agents, of complicity with the traders to swindle, which attempts have already caused such dire results, induced President LINCOLN to order that the present payments should be made by the Superintendents in person. R. J. H.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

COMPLETION OF ALL THE NINE MONITORS.

Launch of the Keokuk, Catskill and Nantucket on Saturday—Trial of the Weehawken's Speed —The Lehigh Reported Ready.

Saturday last will prove an eventful day in the history of our iron-clad navy. The Whitney battery, *Keokuk*, and the Ericsson batteries *Catskill* and *Nantucket* (not Maul as reported) were launched—the first two here and the latter at Boston; the *Lehigh* was reported "ready for launching preparations," and the speed of the *Weehawken*, another Ericsson battery, was tried in Jersey City, her engines and machinery having been previously reported in working order.

THE KEOKUK—HER PECULIARITIES PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

This vessel was towed off the stocks, but when set in motion launched well, and was exceedingly buoyant. Admiral GREGORY, Captain RODGERS, of the *Galena*, Captain RYAN, of the *Keokuk*, D. DUDLEY FIELD, EDW. MANN, ALBERT SWANN, Mr. HALL and others were present. The dimensions and a detailed account of the work performed on the *Keokuk* have been printed, but they convey no idea to the general reader of her peculiarities. They are:

First—The armor of the hull and its arrangements.

Second—The mode of making her turret.

Third—The speed of the ship.

1. The bulwark, or outside armor with which the construction of Monitors has made Americans familiar, consists of iron plates laid over one another. Thus, when we say a battery has four and a half inches of iron armor on her sides, we mean that 4-inch plates and half-inch plates are laid over each other and fastened. Mr. WHITNEY has adopted a new and novel plan, which is interesting and apparently good. Over a ground-work of half-inch rolled plates there are bars of iron four inches thick, alternately with strips of yellow pine, of about equal thickness, over all these, then, there are two or three ½-inch plates of iron; so that, in reality, the exclusively iron mail on the outside, is not quite two inches thick, while the whole armor, the iron edge, wooden-lining and plates together, make over six. Many think this as good as six inches of plate iron.

2. The turret is somewhat similarly made. The small batteries already in service, except the *Galena*, have in their turrets, eleven 1-inch iron plates, all laid over each other, and constitutes an exclusively iron wall eleven inches in thickness. The *Keokuk's* turrets have the 4-inch iron bars, inside or outside the ½ plates, and although "the turret has 6½ inches of iron," as stated in our first account of the vessel, only two inches or less of it is laid on in plates, the rest being edge-turned bars, which, as in the hull, frequently alternate with strips of pine, so that the exclusively iron armor of the turret is only two inches, while the mass taken together is deemed by many as strong as if all the plates were laid over each other.

The *Keokuk* was to be a "ten knot vessel" when she was originally designed, but more iron having been put on her than was intended, it is conceded that she will lose a knot thereby, or only make nine. The first indispensable attribute of a ram is strength, the second speed. Hence the most important—the last named—peculiarity of this singular ship has been overlooked by all who have written about her. She will be fast, and her strength is apparent to all who look at her. A steam ram must be able to *catch* the vessel she wishes to destroy, and to strike her with as much velocity as possible. It is to make the *Keokuk* this kind of craft that Mr. WHITNEY has so assiduously labored. Were it possible to drive her twenty miles an hour she would be all the better ram for it, but she is not meant so much to be the perfect thing herself as to illustrate in what manner perfection can be attained. Her engines are five hundred horse power and if they drive her nine miles an hour, as the authorities expect, it would be easy to build one four times her size, with proportionate speed.

It is, therefore, as a ram, well guarded, more than an impregnable iron clad, that the *Keokuk* challenges criticism. The other new features of the vessel, such as her two propellers, and the partially submersive character she possesses, have been mentioned at length in the papers.

HER COMMANDER.

The navy was on the *qui vive* to know who would have command of the *Keokuk*. Being the first ironclad ever built in the City of New-York, it was only deemed right that her "Skipper" should be a New-Yorker. Hence, ALEXANDER C. RHIND, one of the regular officers of the old navy, got the appointment. He is one of the finest officers in the service, and has shown on board the *Seneca*, one of the twenty-three new wooden gunboats which he recently commanded, that he knows how to handle a ship. Singularly enough, his birth, appointment and citizenship are accredited to different States. He was born in New-York, as already intimated, was appointed from Alabama, and is a citizen of Minnesota. He has been twenty years in the navy, of which eleven were spent at sea. When the *Constellation* corvette was Commodore INMAN's flagship on the coast of Africa, he was a Lieutenant on board.

LAUNCH OF THE CATSKILL.

The Ericsson battery *Catskill* was successfully floated off, at Greenpoint, about 10 o'clock on Saturday. If there is any slight difference between the nine *Monitor* batteries, there is none between those constructed at the same yard. The *Passaic* and *Montauk*, which were described at length in these columns, were built side by side with the *Catskill*, at the Continental Works, the "nursery" of the original *Monitor*. The *Catskill* is 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and will draw 9 feet 6 inches of water when in fighting trim. The only matters concerning her which are new may be thus disposed of: It is seriously, but we believe not definitely fixed, that she shall have two 15-inch guns. The nervousness with which one has been put on board has been eradicated, and no one talks of resigning now because two will be placed in the turrets. Inside the turret, the new gun apparatus, which proved so successful on the *Passaic*, is being already fitted. The two 15-inch pieces can be conveniently worked by three men, who, however, can spend some "money's worth" of iron, in discharging their duty and the guns. Each of the guns can throw a 450-pounder, which is driven off by 35 pounds of powder. At 3 cents a pound, one discharge of the battery—900 pounds of shot—would cost $27; and the powder, at 30 cents a pound, $21, or $48 in all. Firing 30 times an hour, with both pieces, would therefore incur an outlay of $1,440, and for eight hours' fighting, $11,520.

LAUNCH OF THE NAUTUCKET.

The *Nautucket*, another Ericsson iron-clad, was launched at Boston on Saturday. Her name is incorrectly reported "*Maul*" in the telegraphic dispatch. She has been constructed at the East Boston Atlantic Works. The *Nahant* was launched also at Boston a few weeks since, and is now nearly ready for sea. These two vessels are so like the other Monitors that Mr. ERICSSON himself could not tell them apart The length, width and beam are almost exactly the same, as are all other particulars. The *Nantucket*, for instance, is 199 feet from stem to stern, while the *Catskill* is 200. Indeed, the figures are alike, but 199 is generally called 200.

THE LEHIGH REPORTED READY.

On the same day on which the above ships were launched, we received news that the *Lehigh* was "reported"—that is, she is notified as being preparing to launch. She is on the stocks at Chester, Penn., from which the *Sangamon* was recently launched.

The Messrs. RAENY have contracted for her, and have already succeeded in putting afloat one of our best iron-clads. The *Lehigh*, it is unnecessary to state, is like the craft just described. She is built on plans copied from the other, so that there is nothing to say in detail about her. Commander GUEST has been ordered to command her. We presume he is Commander GUEST, of Missouri, whose services since the war have been so valuable. Capt. GUEST was appointed from Arkansas in 1837, and has therefore been twenty-five years in the service, of which over fifteen were spent at sea.

TRIAL OF THE WEEHAWKEN'S SPEED.

While New-York and Brooklyn were enjoying the ceremonies attending the launch of the *Keokuk* and *Catskill*, Jersey City was awakened by the roar of steam from the *Weehawken*, which was launched at Hoboken some weeks since. The guns having arrived for the turret, the greater part of the iron work being finished and the machinery completed, steam was applied to the engines which began to work elegantly. Mr. BIRKBECK, the Superintendent, witnessed their initiatory motions, and was highly pleased. The engines easily made fifty revolutions a minute, without an attempt to test their maximum capacity.

HOW SATURDAY'S WORK LEAVES THE NINE MONITORS.

A great change has been effected in the condition of the nine Ericsson batteries by the proceedings of Saturday. They are all afloat now save one, (the *Lehigh*,) and she is reported almost ready to launch. Annexed is the exact state of affairs with these vessels to-lay:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where.
1. Passaic	On duty	Fortress Monroe.
2. Montauk	Ready for sea	New-York.
3. Weehawken	Nearly ready	Jersey City.
4. Sangamon	Nearly ready	Chester, Penn.
5. Nahant	Nearly ready	Boston.
6. Patapsco	Nearly ready	Wilmington, Del.
7. Nantucket	Just launched	Boston.
8. Catskill	Just launched	Greenpoint.
9. Lehigh	Ready to launch	Chester, Penn.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Member of Congress to be Elected from the District of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 5.

To-morrow Gen. VIELE, as Military Governor, will issue a proctamation and a writ of election for a member of Congress from the Norfolk District, comprising the Counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Isle of Wight, with the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamation, by conforming to its requirements.

It is known that Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR has succeeded in having his District, the counties of Northampton, Accomac, Charles City, Elizabeth City and Warwick, exempted by the President from the effect of his late proclamation.

A heavy storm has been raging here all day.

Convalescents in General Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication, signed by a member of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, an inmate of this hospital, appeared recently in your paper, sanctioned, apparently, by Col. HOWE, "Superintendent of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association." The statements of this soldier, thus indorsed, were thought of sufficient importance to be copied into one or more Boston papers. It will be seen by the subjoined letter, received to day from Col. HOWE, that he disclaims having authorized the publication of that communication:

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 194 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1862.

Dr. Bartholow, Surgeon in Charge Hospital, Fort Schuyler:

DEAR SIR: My attention was called the other day to a letter in one of the papers from a soldier in your hospital. I wish to say to you that I never saw the letter until it was shown to me in the paper—nor do I or any of my assistants know how or by whom it was inserted. I do not like such things, and none such, with my consent, will ever reach publicity.

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) FRANK E. HOWE, Supt. N. E. S. R. A.

The communication referred to, consisted of an inquiry as to the propriety of "sick and wounded" soldiers being required to dig cellars, whitewash buildings, &c., as is the custom at Fort Schuyler. If this inquiry were merely personal to myself, I should not consider it worth my while to answer it; but as a great multitude of anxious friends and relatives are interested in the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers, it seems to me fitting that I should show how much of truth is contained in it.

That *really* sick and wounded soldiers are compelled to labor, is too absurd to require a denial; that men, *nominally* sick and fit to return to their regiments, are required to perform certain fatigue and police duties, is quite true. The newly erected wards need whitewashing, certain cellars are to be dug out, and a great deal of other fatigue duty, incident to building, is to be done. The question is: Shall the convalescents—a large majority of whom have lived by the most laborious occupations—be required to do this work, or shall the United States be subjected to the expense of hiring the necessary laborers?

Few soldiers, no matter what their stations in private life, object to being employed in this useful way, recognizing, indeed, the prodigious demands made by the war on the resources of the country and the duty of every man in the public service, to lighten as far as in him lies, the load. It is the maligner, the skulker, who exclaims against the employment of soldiers in these offices, and who can, complacently, absorb the pay and rations of the Government, without caring to render an equivalent.

This is the utilitarian aspect of the question: there is another, more important—the sanitarian. Exercise is necessary to the health of convalescents—to fit them for the much greater fatigue and exposure of the field service. Idleness is the fruitful source of evil habits, disorders and military offences of various grades, in hospitals as in garrisons and camps. Impairment of physical health is not a remote consequence of evil habits. Justice to the United States and to the soldier alike demand that the hospital should not be a place of refuge for the maligner and the idle man, and that the convalescents should be compelled to perform such duties as the interests of the service and the state of their own health require.

ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, In charge of General Hospital.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1862.

A Trap for the Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American Mercantile Marine at the present moment is suffering from the ravages of the *Alabama*. All attempts on the part of the Government hitherto to destroy this "sea-serpent" have proved futile. The *Vanderbilt* and many other vessels have been expressly fitted out for the purpose of capturing her, but with a man like SEMMES, to declare open war before you are within gunshot, is preposterous. Vessels having any warlike appearance, under ordinary circumstances, will be given a wide berth by so wary a bird as the commander of the *Alabama*. Having had considerable experience in shipping, both on shore and at sea, I would venture to suggest the following: Let the Chamber of Commerce and the Government collectively or individually build, buy, or in some way procure some half dozen propellers, of equal or greater speed than the *Alabama*. Let them be classed and manned as men of war, bearing the appearance of inoffensive American merchantmen. In order to carry this out effectually, I submit the following plan, which I saw adopted to a vessel of 1,300 tons register called the *Royal Bride*, belonging to Bristol, (England,) while she was in the patent slip at Melbourne, Australia, which gave her, when afloat, all the appearance of an ordinary full-rigged sailing ship. The screw is covered by shutters, so that when sailing the vacuum is entirely filled; when under steam, the shutters are raised by a small winch alongside the rudder-head; her funnel is hinged about a foot from the deck and is lowered at pleasure. A few vessels like this, fitted with heavy ordnance, cruising about, might be lucky enough to fall in with and teach SEMMES that wolves are to be found in sheep's clothing. The bird-catcher has his decoy-bird, and so must the American Government to catch the *Alabama*. I send you these few rough remarks, and should you feel inclined to insert them in your widely circulated journal, do so. Yours, respectfully,

THURSDAY, December 4, 1862. MASONICUS.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Operations on the Line of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. Col. RUGGLES was the first witness sworn. His testimony related chiefly to the character and position of the witness examined the day before—Col. R. D. Goodwin. He charged him with imbecility and dishonesty; but this portion of the testimony was ruled out by the Court.

Gen. McDowell then presented the following protest:

"I am and have been loth to consume the time and tax the patience of the court in the matter of the character of R. D. Goodwin. I have thought in this case, which the court has already ruled was an exceptional one, I could show what I am assured and believe is the fact, that the witness has attempted to pass forged papers on the Government, and has been an inmate of one of the New-York penitentiaries. I am not acquainted with the practice of civil courts, and have felt in this case such acts must be sufficient to discredit the witness among military men.

[Signed] IRWIN McDOWELL.

Dec. 5, 1862."

Major-Gen. Heintzelman was next sworn. He testified in regard to the letter of Col. Goodwin, denying its statements.

Major Brown also testified in regard to the return of captured property.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1862.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day Brigadier General S. Haupt said, after being sworn, that the article in the New York *Tribune*, stating that it took a longer time for McDowell to complete the repairs on the Aquia and Fredericksburg Railroad than Gen. Burnside has used, was doing great injustice to the former. Gen. McDowell had completed it in less than a month, though the difficulties were greater then than now. The rails were laid by the light of lanterns in the pitchy nights, when the roads were filled with mud. Gen. McDowell directed the work personally, and his energy was surprising. The negro fugitives were put to work whenever they came within our lines. Much trouble was experienced in getting them, as large numbers came on to Washington, as they said, to see "Massa Lincoln." The negroes were paid the amount of pay prescribed in the order. Those who would not work were speedily discharged. The property of the inhabitants was seized, when needed for Government purposes, in a legal way. No authorized seizures were made. Gen. McDowell remarked on several occasions that he was to be "the only plunderer in the Army of the Rappahannock." Gen. Haupt cited many instances where Gen. McDowell had made these seizures. Gen. McDowell was attentive to all the details of the work to facilitate the transportation of his army toward Richmond. He sometimes anticipated me in my endeavors to push forward the roads and bridges. He was extremely anxious to cooperate with Gen. McClellan in his movement against Richmond. He was very anxious about the bridge over the Massaponeix, south of Fredericksburgh, at the time it was in possession of the enemy. This bridge was reconstructed by him, and would have given us twenty-five miles of continuous railroad communication toward Richmond. He hurried me in my work, and when I replied I was nearly ready, made the arrangement to march on Monday, leaving me to reconstruct the communications and forward supplies till such time as he could rely on his wagons alone. The President was there. Gen. McDowell used this expression, "I will not be quite ready to move on Saturday, as Shields is badly off for supplies, which will be ready on that day. Sunday morning I will be ready." The President said, "Well, be sure and take a good ready." Gen. H. testified to the injurious effect of the murder of Robert T. Scott by our stragglers to the Union cause, and substantiated the fact of these robbers committing rape in one instance, eliciting from Gen. McDowell his orders on that subject; he gave it as his opinion that Gen. McDowell had made loyalty the subject of discrimination by issuing certificates payable after the war, on proof being presented of the fact; Instances were cited of Gen. McDowell's exposure to the elements on various occasions while he superintended the speedy transit of supplies; the only complaints he had heard of McDowell's troops were from some of the members of his staff, who complained that the General worked them to death.

Maj. Tileson testified, among other things, that he had never seen any indiscretion in Gen. McDowell's character as a military man, and corroborated, in other respects, the testimony of Gen. Haupt.

A letter from Col. Goodwin, asking that he be allowed to rebut the charges made in the paper of Gen. McDowell, yesterday, that he had been in the State Prison twice, was refused, as irrelevant to the inquiry.

The Court then adjourned.

GEN. MCDOWELL CHALLENGED.—Col. R. D. Goodwin, who seems to lead the prosecution in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL, has sent a formal challenge to that officer in consequence of the statement which Gen. MCDOWELL presented to the Court yesterday morning, reflecting upon the character of that gentleman. We may add, the General seems to pay little or no regard to the matter, so we think nothing serious need be feared.—*Washington Star, Saturday.*

Burning of an Orphan's Farm School.

ROCHESTER, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 7.

The Orphans' Farm School at Zelienople, Butler County, Penn., was burnt on Saturday morning. The children were mercifully saved. The buildings, costing $25,000, with the furniture, provisions, clothing, &c., were totally consumed.

The Old Point Boat.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 7

The Old Point boat arrived this afternoon. She did not leave till Saturday afternoon on account of a high gale, which has prevailed all day. Disasters are feared.

No news was received.

Personal.

Gen. McClellan and Staff left the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, at 5 o'clock, and proceeded in a very quiet manner to the depôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, where they embarked in the 6 o'clock P. M. train for Washington City, *vid* Philadelphia. Gen. McClellan proceeds to Washington in compliance with a subpœna which he has received to attend (as a witness) the trials by Court-martial now in progress at that city. Mrs. McClellan still remains at the Hotel, where she is expected to stay until the return of her husband.

Ex-Gov. Hunt, of Lockport; Hons. R. M. Olmstead, M. D., and E. Mure, of Brooklyn, and James Graham, of Delhi, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut.-Commanding W. E. Fitzhugh; Lieut. J. N. Quackenbush, J. F. Fiske, M.D., and A. A. Semmes, of the U. S. Navy, and Cols. C. H. Price and family, Lancaster, and A. D. Stewart, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry L. Whiting, of the U. S. Coast Survey; Forbes Parker and J. W. Terry, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Cape Vincent; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, and Servando dele Huerto, Havana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Shaddock and Lieut. White, Oregon; Lieut. J. H. Rowland and Thos. Harrison, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. J. Pope, of the British Army, Mr. and Mrs. Dandan, Quebec; D. T. Van Buren, Kingston, N. Y., and W. Phillips, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Halerow, of the steamship *City of Manchester*; E. Butler, Hyde Park, and Dr. Jas. Draper, Wilmington, Del., are at the Everett House.

H. Schmidt, Valparaiso; A. Siebert, San Francisco, and H. J. Barden, Madeira, are stopping at the New-York Hotel.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Correspondence Between the State Department and Hon. C. F. Adams, Our Representative at London.

Important Dispatches from Earl Russell with the Replies of Secretary Seward.

Interviews of Mr. Adams with the British Foreign Secretary.

The correspondence between the State Department and the American Representatives abroad has reached us in advance of its submission to Congress. The publication is of the highest importance. It tells in the most authentic form the story of our intercourse with foreign nations during the most difficult stage of the National career; how faithfully and ably the justice and progress of our cause have been presented to the Governments of Europe, and why the various difficulties necessarily incident to a contest such as ours have been prevented from becoming the provocation of an external war by the conciliatory weapons of diplomacy. It will be seen that the labors of Secretary SEWARD have been as heavy as they have been successful; and have embraced the discussion of a large number of questions, the chief of which is evidently the Relations of Europe to the War.

The efforts of the Secretary of State have been mainly directed to the neutralizing, as far as practicable, the effect of European recognition of the Southern insurgents as belligerents, to prevent any measure looking to the recognition of their independence, or lending direct and moral aid to the cause of rebellion. To communicate constantly to our foreign agents the events of the war, glozed with such commentaries as should go to satisfy the Governments to which they were accredited that those events were rapidly conducting the struggle to a close, has been a material portion of the Secretary's task, and one into which he has thrown all his skill as a dialectician, and all the confidence of a sanguine temperament. We propose for the present to confine our extracts to the correspondence with Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the Minister to England.

MR. SEWARD ON THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: It is probable that the ground which the enemies of the Union in Europe will next assume, in prosecuting their war against it, will be an alleged defection of popular support of the Government at the elections recently held in the loyal States. The reports of the results of these elections in the forms adopted by the Press are calculated, though not designed, to give plausibility to this position. I observe that these reports classify the members of Congress chosen as *Union* and *Democratic*, or Union and opposition. Such classifications, though unfortunate, do less harm here, where all the circumstances of the case are known, than abroad, where names are understood to mean what they express. Last year, when the war began, the Republicans, who were a plurality of the electors, gave up their party name, and, joining with loyal Democrats, put in nomination candidates of either party under the designation of a Union party. The Democratic Party made but a spiritless resistance in the canvass. From whatever cause it has happened, political debates during the present year have resumed, in a considerable degree, their normal character, and while loyal Republicans have adhered to the new banner of the Union party, the Democratic Party has rallied and made a vigorous canvass with a view to the recovery of its former political ascendency. Loyal Democrats in considerable number retaining the name of Democracy from habit, and not because they oppose the Union, are classified by the other party as "opposition." It is not necessary for the information of our representatives abroad that I should descend into any examination of the relative principles or policies of the two parties. It will suffice to say that while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and while there may be differences of opinion between the two parties as to the measures best calculated to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet it is not to be inferred that either party or any considerable portion of the people of the loyal States, is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances, or upon any terms. It is rather to be understood that the people have become so confident of the stability of the Union that partisan combinations are resuming their sway here, as they do in such cases in all free countries. In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing as distinct and separable from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might possibly have had quicker success in suppressing the insurrection if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under obligations to save not only the integrity or unity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous popular habit does not tend to this last and most important consummation, if at the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union itself shall be saved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c., &c., London.

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

(Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States in foreign countries:

GENTLEMEN: You will receive by the post which conveys this dispatch evidences that the aggressive movements of the insurgents against the loyal States is arrested, and that the renewed and reinvigorated forces of the Union are again prepared for a new and comprehensive campaign. If you consult the public journals you will easily learn that the financial strength of the insurrection is rapidly declining, and that its ability to bring soldiers into the field has been already taxed to its utmost. You will perceive, on the other hand, that the fiscal condition of the country is sound, and that the response to the calls for new levies is being made promptly, without drawing seriously upon the physical strength of the people.

I have heretofore indicated to our representatives abroad the approach of a change in the organization of society in the insurrectionary States. That change continues to reveal itself more distinctly every day. In the judgment of the President the time has come for setting forth the great fact distinctly for the serious consideration of the people in those States, and for giving them to understand that if they will persist in forcing upon the country a choice between the dissolution of this necessary and beneficent Government, or a relinquishment of the protection of Slavery, it is the Union, and not Slavery, that must be maintained and preserved. With this

upon the President has issued a Proclamation, in which he gives notice that Slavery will be no longer recognized in any State which shall be found in armed rebellion on the first of January next. While good and wise men of all nations will confess that this is just and proper as a military proceeding for the relief of the country from a desolating and exhausting civil war, they will, at the same time, acknowledge the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a transaction of such great solemnity and importance.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SLAVERY.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

[Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

SIR: It is represented to us that equally in Great Britain and France the cause of the Union is prejudiced by the assumption that the Government which maintains it is favorable or at least not unfavorable to the perpetuation of Slavery. This incident is one of the most curious and instructive ones which has occurred in the course of this controversy.

The Administration was elected and came into its trust upon the ground of its declared opposition to the extension of Slavery. The party of Slavery, for this reason, arrayed itself against, not only the Administration, but the Union itself, and inaugurated a civil war for the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of an exclusive Slaveholding Confederacy.

Without surrendering the political principle, we meet them in the battle-field and in defence of the Union. The contest for life absorbs all the interest that had existed, growing out of the previous conflict of ideas. But what must be the effect? If the Confederacy prevails, Slavery will have a constitutional, legitimate and acknowledged state, devoted to itself as the paramount object of the national existence. *If the Union prevails, the Government will be administered by a majority hostile to the fortification and perpetuation of Slavery.* Slavery in the slaveholding States will there be left in the care of the people of those States, just as it was left at the organization of the Government in all of the States, except Massachusetts. It might admit of doubt whether it would not have been able to recover its former strength had the slaveholding States acquiesced in the election, and avoided civil war. But what ground is there to fear such a renewal of strength after having been defeated in arms against the Union?

What is the operation of the war? We have entered Virginia, and already five thousand slaves, emancipated simply by the appearance of our forces, are upon the hands of the Federal Government there. We have landed on the coast of South Carolina, and already nine thousand similarly emancipated slaves hang upon our camps.

Although the war has not been waged against Slavery, *yet the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade.* To proclaim the crusade is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of the friends of the Union who are not opposed to Slavery, but who prefer Union without Slavery to disunion with Slavery.

Does France or does Great Britain want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in San Domingo? Are these Powers sure that the country or the world is ripe for such a revolution, so that it must certainly be successful? What, if inaugurating such a revolution, Slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should prove the victor?

Who says this Administration is false to human freedom? Does it not acknowledge the citizenship as well as the manhood of men without respect to color?

Has it not made effective arrangements with Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa? Has it not brought into life the Federal laws against the African Slave-trade, and is it not executing their severest penalties? Besides, is it not an object worthy of practical men to confine Slavery within existing bounds, instead of suffering it to spread over the whole unoccupied portion of this vast Continent?

Is it not favoring emancipation in the Federal District, to be accomplished at the Government cost, and without individual injustice or oppression?

Does it not receive all who come into the Federal camps to offer their services to the Union, and hold and protect them against disloyal claimants? Does it not favor the recognition of Hayti and Liberia?

The tale that Mr. CAMERON was required to give up his place because of his decided opposition to Slavery is without foundation; that distinguished gentlemen resigned his place only because he could be useful in a diplomatic situation, while the gentleman appointed his successor, it was expected, would be more efficient in administration. His successor has no more sympathy with Slavery than Mr. CAMERON.

These facts and thoughts are communicated to you confidentially, for such use in detail as may be practicable, but not to be formally presented in the usual way to the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

As you are well aware, it has never been expected by the President that the insurgents should protract this war until it should exhaust not only themselves but the loyal States, and bring foreign armies or navies into the conflict, and still be allowed to retain in bondage, with the consent of this Government, the slaves who constitute the laboring and producing masses of the insurrectionary States. At the same time, the emancipation of the slaves could be effected only by Executive authority, and on the ground of military necessity. As a preliminary to the exercise of that great power, the President must have not only the exigency, but the general consent of the loyal people of the Union in the Border Slave States where the war was raging, as well as in the Free States which have escaped the scourge, which could only be obtained through a clear conviction on their part that the military exigency had actually occurred. It is thus seen that what has been discussed so earnestly at home and abroad as a question of morals or of humanity has all the while been practically only a military question, depending on time and circumstances. The order for emancipation, to take effect on the 1st of January, in the States then still remaining in rebellion against the Union, was issued upon due deliberation and conscientious consideration of the actual condition of the war, and the state of opinion in the whole country.

No one who knows how Slavery was engrafted upon the nation when it was springing up into existence; how it has grown and gained strength as the nation itself has advanced in wealth and power; how fearful the people have hitherto been of any change which might disturb the parasite, will contend that the order comes too late. It is hoped and believed that, after the painful experience we have had of the danger to which the Federal connection with Slavery is exposing the Republic, there will be few indeed who will insist that the decree which brings the connection to an end either could or ought to have been further deferred.

The interests of humanity have now become identified with the cause of our country, and this has resulted, not from any infraction of constitutional restraints by the Government, but from persistent unconstitutional and factious proceedings of the insurgents, who have opposed themselves to both.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c., &c.

A COMPARISON OF RESOURCES—HOW THE RESULT INVOLVES THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction, under any circumstances, must continually grow less; but that of the disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African Slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as it might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have prosecuted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government; and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of four and a half million, and a negro population of three and a half million, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race. It is notorious, we could not conceal the fact if we would, that the dispute between them arose out of the questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race in such a place, and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at the stage already. Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it and to offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the Government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domicils at home or abroad. Not less than a hundred such escape every day, and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a freeman, but an absentee. If the insurgents should resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from Slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable, as a resource of the insurgents, for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importations, as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples, stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States, resulting from extended manufacture and prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law. But it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. *What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid?* I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, it it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant, namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad, as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seed of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provisions and forage, to enable them to continue the war? The effect will be further developed as time goes on in opening a way for that servile war which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them, only as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully understood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

EFFECT OF INTERVENTION ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

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It is easy to see how a European statesman, surrounded by the political influences of the governing classes, and listening naturally and loyally to the complaints of masses of men thrown out, or apprehensive of being thrown out, of their needful and customary employment, and at the same time looking no further than this, can suppose that such an appeal as is thus proposed may be made harmlessly, if not with some good effect. But the same statesman would probably take a very different view of the subject if he should extend his survey and take cognizance of the fact that the people of the United States have a sensibility on the subject of their sovereignty and national honor that no domestic disputes nor any foreign dangers have ever impaired; that they already feel that the foreign States concerned have acted injuriously toward them in a crisis when they expected respect and toleration; if not generous sympathy. Under these circumstances, the limits where the magnanimity of the United States in listening to the interested counsels of Europe must end are easily discerned. I do not indicate those limits. It is enough for me to say that this people have already risen above the level of the motives which would prompt the supposed appeal in Europe, and to which this appeal must be addressed here. They are conscious that they are contending not about stocks or tariffs, or treasure or profits, or gains or losses, or prestige or power, but for sovereignty, for self government, for freedom and for humanity. If there be one American citizen, not already committed and sworn to the betrayal of his country, who would listen favorably to any foreign persuasion on these great questions, I have yet to see and learn his name. If European States want to shorten this war, as we know they ought and must, their course is clear and easy. Let them respect the authority and the national rights of the American people. The correspondence which has just taken place between the President of the United States and the representatives of the so-called Border States is herewith transmitted. It will show you that the revolution is already successfully arrested by the separation of those States from the company of the so-called Confederate States. *It needs only any real or seeming danger of foreign intervention in the conflict to revive and renew devotion to the Union, even with the sacrifice of Slavery, throughout the whole United States.* Europe will not intervene or appeal to us except for cotton. Cotton, perhaps, could be furnished in answer to such an appeal only by saving the existence of Slavery here to produce it. Intervention will end the exportation of cotton by extinguishing the Slavery which produces it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFTER THE RICHMOND BATTLES—THE SITUATION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

SIR: If the surmises and apprehensions which prevail here are at all indicative of occurrences in Europe, then political society there is agitated and occupied by suggestions, schemes, and plans of intervention in our affairs. Passing by chronic affections of the public morals in Europe, I apprehend that it is now excited by some recent irritations. Congress has just now augmented our tariff of imports on foreign merchandise. Since nearly all the positions at which we aimed have been attained and occupied, there is more decided resistance made by the insurgents upon the few which it remains for us to carry.

Our assault upon Richmond is for the moment suspended. No great and striking movements or achievements are occurring, and the Government is rather preparing its energies for renewed operations than continuing to surprise the world with new and brilliant victories. The tone of the insurgents has been suddenly emboldened, while recent expressions of grief and sorrow, which naturally and justly follow battles attended by great losses of cherished lives, for the moment have seemed to indicate that the friends of the Union are less resolute and hopeful than heretofore. Cotton, the great want of Europe, has not flowed out of the ports which we have opened as freely as was unreasonably expected by the manufacturers of that continent, and their disappointment seems ripening into despondency.

It is not upon isolated events, much less upon transitory popular impulses, that Governments are expected to build their policies in regard to foreign countries.

What I think is important, not less for foreign nations than for ourselves, is always to hold our civil war under contemplation, not merely as broken streams of unequal widths and intermitting currents, but as one continuous river, and so not to forget its source, its direction, and not only its immediate and local, but also its ultimate and universal effects.

It is only the reflecting observer who habitually considers the course of events occurring in any one country as being determined, or, at least, materially influenced, by natural causes lying wholly or in part outside of that country, and which create a force commonly recognized under various names as the opinion of mankind, or the spirit, or the genius of the age, or of the times. Even such observers, while directing the opinion of mankind toward the abolition of slavery in the countries which tolerated it, have habitually forgotten that foreign interests and agencies have cooperated with domestic ones in the planting, hedging, cherishing, and preserving of Slavery, and equally so in aiding or hindering and retarding its removal. It is not unnatural, therefore, that those who, anywhere, have discussed the subject of Slavery with a view to its removal have forgotten that a policy directed to that end must for a time materially affect private and public interests, reaching far beyond the direct action of the policy itself. There are two African slaveholding nations on the American continent—Brazil and the United States. The world has agreed that the practice of Slavery by these two nations is, on their part, an error, perhaps I may say a crime, and has for more than half a century demanded its speedy and complete discontinuance. This impatient demand was inspired by convictions of natural justice and sentiments of universal humanity, and the United States and Brazil, in different degrees, according to natural circumstances and national sympathies, have responded. The empire of Brazil has interdicted the African slave trade, and Slavery is declining there from that cause. The United States prohibited the African slave trade, but, owing to peculiar circumstances, Slavery recovered from the blow, and alarmingly increased. The United States have, therefore, interdicted Slavery in the new and unorganized portions of the republic, with the expectation that under that interdiction Slavery would slowly, perhaps imperceptibly, but certainly, decline.

No sooner did these measures take effect than Brazil and the United States began to experience inconveniences resulting from them. This was expected; for it is a political truism that every political reform, in proportion to its magnitude and its ultimate benefits, is immediately followed by social inconveniences, losses, and sufferings. If it were otherwise, public virtue, or virtue in the conduct of nations, would be relieved of trials such as individual virtue never escapes. It is understood that in Brazil whole provinces in which the coffee tree is relatively unproductive are being depopulated by the removal of slaves to others more favorable to its culture, the price of labor increases, and the relative profits derived from it abate.

In the United States the slaveholders resist the reform, and wage civil war to overthrow the government. Brazil and the United States have not claimed from other nations any indemnity for, or even any sympathy in, these sacrifices. They would have exhibited a want not merely of magnanimity, but of common sense, if they had done so. But both of these countries have a right to expect that other nations will bear with equal magnanimity their own lesser shares of the inconveniences resulting from the measures which were adopted, in part at their own instance, and in the name of common justice and humanity. I think that this expectation has not been disappointed in the case of Brazil. I do not hear that any nation or people propose to disturb or destroy, or aid in distubing or destroying, that empire because coffee has become relatively more scarce, and, therefore, more costly. All nations take cheerfully the coffee that Brazil can send them, and look elsewhere for the supplies of the deficiency.

But in this country the slaveholding insurgents solemnly resolve to compel foreign nations to join them in overthrowing the Government, and to guaranty boundless and endless African Slavery on this continent by burning the cotton already produced, and preventing the production of more; and, strange to say, these nations are asked to entertain the question whether they shall not intervene to defeat the reform they so justly urged, at the cost of the national existence of the United States. The resistance of the slaveholders is thus seen to be not merely treason against this country, but a war against human nature itself, and the European nations not only claim to be neutral, but they are represented as hesitating whether, under the pressure of a want of cotton, they shall not become allies in that war.

What are the reasons urged upon those Governments by short-sighted politicians for such a proceeding? They are various, but none of them will bear examination. First it was said that civil war among us endangers the commerce of foreign nations, and that they have a right to practice neutrality. So, indeed, they have, if their commerce is endangered, and if pronounced neutrality will save their commerce. But no slaveholding cruiser from this country ever attacked, or even menaced, the commerce of Europe before the attitude of neutrality was adopted. Then it was said that the United States resorted to a blockade, but the blockade is an application of force allowed by the laws of nations to all belligerents. Then the blockade was represented as being imperfect; but if it had been so, it was therefore the less injurious. Then it was too rigorous, and prevented the export of cotton and the import of fabrics. Is not this the lawful object of a blockade? Then it was alleged that the closing of the cotton ports by the blockade was continued too long. We opened them to trade, and invited it; the insurgents refuse to let cotton be sent forward to market. We apply all our means and energies, confessedly greater than any nation ever before applied, to suppress insurrection and restore the freedom of our inland and foreign commerce, and we gain victory after victory, yet this does not satisfy our enemies abroad. Defeats in their eyes prove our national incapacity. Victories won in conformity with the most humane practices of war are attended with such destruction of life as to shock and confound their sensibilities. Complaints against an increase of duties on foreign merchandise, and against the rigor of our taxation, come upon us in the very same breath with representations that our engagements will never be fulfilled, and our bonds not yet matured are advised to be forced back upon our newly filled money market for sale. The same voices which are proclaiming to the world that the preservation of the Union is a task too expensive for the Government denounce the revenue measures adopted to secure the accomplishment of that task as hostile to foreign nations. At first the government was considered as unfaithful to humanity in not proclaiming emancipation, and when it appeared that slavery, by being thus forced into the contest, must suffer, and perhaps perish in the conflict, then the war had become an intolerable propagandism of emancipation by the sword.

I do not require you to complain, as these facts, perhaps, might warrant me in doing, that there seems a predisposition in western Europe, if not in favor of the slaveholders and their cause, at least against the Union and the cause of humanity that is now for weal or woe identified with its preservation.

I have brought this identification of the cause of humanity with that of our country thus prominently into view for the purpose of showing that the motives and the objects of those who oppose or seek to embarrass the latter, either at home or abroad, may be well understood and fairly weighed, and the moral as well as the material resources of the country may not be undervalued.

Having done this, it remains for me only to say further, that the purpose of the American Government and people to maintain and preserve the Union and their Constitution remains unchanged; that the war in which they have been engaged, though it has been opposed by agencies and influences abroad which we had not foreseen, has been crowned with successes which are satisfactory to our calmer reason and judgment; that temporary disappointment of our expectations, with our grief over losses of valuable lives, unavoidable among a humane, affectionate, Christian people, has already culminated, and it is now declining; that our armies remaining in the field, with their appointments, excel by far all the forces which the insurgents have now, with any augmentation they can make; that, in addition to the present forces, the orders are issued, the machinery is in motion, for the immediate addition of three hundred thousand men, all of whom will come into camps with an alacrity equal to that which has heretofore been exhibited by the people; that inactivity is already giving place to new and effective exertions which will be sufficient for the termination of the war; that below these new ranks of volunteers there still remains a mass yet sedentary, and which is daily increased by immigration, which is equal to all that has been called forth, which will be prepared as a reserve, and, if necessary, will be brought up to decide the contest. Neither the Government nor the country has experienced exhaustion, or even financial pressure, but in the midst of wars and campaigns the fiscal condition of both is satisfactory, and superior to that of any other Government and people. We are a nation not chiefly of cotton-growers, but of farmers, manufacturers, and miners. We will induce or oblige our slaveholding citizens to supply Europe with cotton if we can. So far as we fail we fill up the deficiency promptly by sending bread and gold. We invite foreign products such as we need at prices which we can afford to pay, and we invite a premature return of all our bonds and stocks, and will promptly pay and redeem in gold, with which cotton may be bought wherever freemen can, with gold, be induced to raise it. Let the world judge whether more can be required of us. If we are not met by serious obstacles raised by foreign powers we shall speedily open all the channels of commerce, and free them from military embarrassments, and cotton, so much desired by all nations, will flow forth as freely as heretofore. We have ascertained that there are three and a half millions of bales yet remaining in the region where it was produced, though large quantities of it are yet unginned and otherwise unprepared for the market. We have instructed the military authorities to favor, so far as they can consistently with the public safety, its preparation for and despatch to the markets, where it is so much wanted; and now, notwithstanding the obstructions which have necessarily attended the re-establishment of the Federal authority in that region against watchful and desperate public enemies, in whose hands the suppression of the cotton trade by fire and force is a lever with which they expect to raise up allies throughout Europe, that trade has already begun to revive, and we are assured by our civil and military agents that it may be expected to increase fast enough to relieve the painful anxieties expressed to us by friendly nations. The President has given respectful consideration to the desire informally expressed to me by the Governments of Great Britain and France for some further relaxations of the blockade in favor of that trade. They are not rejected, but are yet held under consideration, with a view to ascertain more satisfactorily whether they are really necessary, and whether they can be adopted without such serious detriment to our military operations as would render them injurious rather than beneficial to the interests of all concerned. An answer will be seasonably given, which will leave foreign Powers in no uncertainty about our course. Such are the expectations of this Government. They involve a continued reliance upon the practice of justice and respect of our sovereignty by foreign powers. It is not necessary for me to say that if this reliance fails, this civil war will, without our fault, become a war of continents—a war of the world: and whatever else may revive, the cotton trade built upon slave labor in this country will be irredeemably wrecked in the abrupt cessation of human bondage within the territories of the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MEDIATION.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

[Extracts.—Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of July 31, (No. 197) has been received.

I remark, with reference to the reports circulated by American traitors in London, that the Emperor of the French proposes to recognize the insurgents without waiting for any new combinations, that there is nothing to confirm these reports in any communication, official or unofficial, which has been received by us from Paris. We learn from that capital that there, as in England, sentiments unfavorable to our cause and our country seem to be gaining more general favor under the inculcations of a hostile press.

In all his communications with this Government the Emperor of the French has preserved a tone that was frank, friendly and respectful, letting us understand, however, that a strong pressure upon the Government was made by classes which attributed their sufferings to a deficiency of a supply of cotton. The statement by disunionists that the Emperor has directed Mr. SLIDELL to instruct Mr. MASON to make another formal appeal to Earl RUSSELL preliminary to his own separate and exclusive action, seems improbable. Could the cupidity of British merchants resist the temptation to keep peace with us if France should go to war alone? Could France propose to go to war with us without Great Britain as an ally? Is France more ready for hazards of war than Great Britain?

While we are making ourselves ready, as far as possible, for whatever emergency may happen in our foreign relations, and while we sensibly feel that the present apparent condition of suspended activity in our military operations tends to encourage hostile machinations abroad, we nevertheless rely with much confidence on other circumstances for a continuance of peace and forbearance.

First—All the world knows that we shall not entertain any foreign mediation in our domestic affairs; this decision was made known at an early period, and if we have not repeated it with emphasis, it has been because such repetitions would seem disrespectful to foreign Powers, and would be inconsistent with the proper dignity of this Government.

Secondly—We are supplying Europe with grain and gold, and even cotton, to the best of our ability, and no one can safely predict that equal supplies could be obtained here or elsewhere, if the maritime Powers should wage or provoke a war with this Government.

Thirdly—Our preparations for continuing the war are vigorous and successful. On the 15th of this month we shall have enlisted and coming into the field three hundred thousand new volunteers for the war, and within forty days thereafter this force will be followed by three hundred thousand militia, who will be organized as volunteers, and will be not less effective.

The construction of iron-clad ships is going on, on a scale and with a vigor that promises as complete a naval defence as any other nation possesses.

* * * * * * *

When I have told you all of our preparations, I have told you all of our arrangements to be known, except that Gen. HALLECK evinces great skill, activity and grasp, in reorganizing our forces for renewing military operations. Richmond is at this moment the centre of our anxieties. Our plans for operations against it are not so settled and decisive as to allow me to communicate them, for the reason that they may be modified by discoveries of the plans of the insurgents. Gen. POPE had on Saturday, the 9th, a successful engagement with a portion of the insurgent army. There is every reason to expect important military occurrences, and, perhaps, a development of the plan for a new campaign before the departure of the next steamer.

All that can be said now is, that the popular spirit is sound, and we expect that the tone of public confidence will be highly improved as the new levies, now moving from their homes, reach and join and reinforce the apparently sedentary forces in their camps.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AN INTERVIEW OF EARL RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Oct. 24, 1862.

SIR: Following up the plan suggested in my dispatch No. 243, I asked an interview with Lord RUSSELL. He gave it to me yesterday. The Cabinet meeting appointed for that time had been postponed until to-day, which will yet be in season for the departure of Lord LYONS, who goes in the *Scotia* to-morrow. My surmise as to the connection between the two events proved correct.

I opened the conversation with a reference to the topic which had occupied us at our last meeting, the remonstrance of Lord PALMERSTON against a sentiment supposed to have been attributed to him by me on the strength of a statement made by the commander of the *Quaker City*. Since that time, I said that I had had communication with the Government at home, and had received a dispatch on the subject which seemed to me finally to dispose of it. I then read the essential parts of it, and expressed the hope that his lordship would communicate the information to Lord PALMERSTON. His lordship said that he would do so, and that this would dispense with the necessity of saying anything about it through Lord LYONS.

I then turned in a half serious way to the departure of Lord LYONS, and expressed a hope that he was about to go with a prospect of remaining for some length of time. For myself, I was obliged to confess that I had lately been called somewhat suddenly to the consideration of the condition of my traveling equipage, in certain possible contingencies, which at one moment seemed to approach more nearly than I liked. If I had trusted to the impressions generally prevailing here, directly after the delivery of a certain speech, my conclusions as to my departure would have been absolute. But I preferred to wait until later developments, like those which had since taken place, should give a more definite idea of the extent of the authority to which it was entitled. The speech of Sir GEORGE LEWIS had done much to set the balance once more even.

His Lordship took my allusion at once, though not without a slight indication of embarrassment. He said that Mr. GLADSTONE had evidently been much misunderstood. I must have seen in the newspapers the letters which contained his later explanations. That he had certain opinions in regard to the nature of the struggle in America, as on all public questions, just as other Englishmen had, was natural enough. And it was the fashion here for public men to express such as they held in their public addresses. Of course it was not for him to disavow anything on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE; but he had no idea that in saying what he had, there was a serious intention to justify any of the inferences that had been drawn from it, of a disposition in the Government now to adopt a new policy.

I replied that I did not expect a disavowal nor even did I seek to impute to Mr. GLADSTONE an intention of the kind referred to. At the same time, I could not sufficiently express my great regret at the occurrence on account of the ill effects it was likely to have upon the relations of the two countries. On the one side, it would be reprinted in every newspaper in America, and construed as an official exposition of the policy of the Government; and in this view it was scarcely necessary for me to say how much it would tend to increase the irritation already very great there. On the other, it was having a great effect in concentrating the popular inclination in this kingdom which was swaying every day more and more unfavorably to us. I regretted to be obliged to confess that from the day of my arrival, I had observed a regular and steady decline of good will toward the United States. Lord LYONS had been to see me in the morning. Whilst we had united in deploring the respective tendencies on the two sides, we had also joined in expressing our intention to continue our utmost efforts to counteract them. But for my part I was much less sanguine of success when I perceived the influences brought to bear upon opinion here by leading men.

Lord RUSSELL admitted that opinions were much divided and that there had been an unfavorable change to us going on. But he still thought that in most popular meetings the greater number would sympathize with the United States.

To which I replied that, admitting it might be so now, this slight preponderance would soon disappear under the effect of two or three more speeches like that of Mr. GLADSTONE. Whilst I was willing to acquit him of any deliberate intention to bring on the worst effects, I could not conceal from myself the fact that he was doing it quite as certainly as if he had one.

His lordship intimated as guardedly as possible, that Lord PALMERSTON and other members of the Government regretted the speech, and Mr. GLADSTONE himself was not disinclined to correct, so far as he could, the misinterpretation which had been made of it. It was still their intention to adhere to the rule of perfect neutrality in the struggle, and to let it come to its natural end without the smallest interference, direct or otherwise. But he could not say what circumstances might happen from month to month in the future. I observed that the policy he mentioned was satisfactory to us, and asked if I was to understand him as saying that no change of it was now proposed. To which he gave his assent.

I remarked that this answer left me nothing more to trouble him with, and then took my leave.

I ought to observe that before my interview, I met with Baron BRUNNOW, the Russian Ambassador, in the ante-chamber, and he took me aside on his return from his conference to express his firm belief that the Government here intended faithfully to adhere to their policy. He reminded me of a former meeting of the same kind, when I appeared to doubt, and he had said the same thing. So far, he had proved to be right. I admitted the fact, but added that at some future time I might, perhaps, be able to put him in possession of the evidence which had then affected my judgment. I could not do it just now.

C. F. ADAMS.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Oct. 17 has been submitted to the President. It is not pleasant to a loyal American to see a European Cabinet discussing before a European people the question whether they will continue to recognize the existence of this Republic. But this is a part of the painful experience of the evil times upon which we have fallen. While treason goes abroad from among ourselves to invite foreign nations to intervene, we have no right to expect those nations to judge us candidly, much less to judge us kindly or wisely. It would be, above all things, unreasonable to expect such charitable judgments from political parties in foreign countries intent only on the objects of their own ambition. Fortunately we have the right to be free, independent and at peace, whether European political parties wish us to be so or not. I think, also, we have the power to be so. While European parties, according to your representation, are even more hostile to our country now than ever before, it is, on the other hand, a source of much satisfaction to know that this same country of ours not only is but also feels itself to be stronger and in better condition and position to encounter dangers of foreign intervention than it has been at any former period; and that if any additional motive were necessary to sustain its resolution to remain united, independent, and sovereign, that motive would be found in the intervention by a foreign State in the great and painful domestic transactions in which it is engaged.

The wheel of political fortune makes rapid revolutions. It is less than three years since all Great Britain manifested itself desirous of the friendship of the United States. A similar desire may, before the lapse of a long period, occur again. Neither politicians nor statesmen control events. They can moderate them and accommodate their ambitions to them, but they can do no more.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD ON GEN. BUTLER'S FAMOUS ORDER.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862.

SIR: Mr. STUART, in a very courteous manner, verbally expressed to me the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER'S order concerning the females in New-Orleans who gave offence to the Union soldiers was an improper in respect to the expressions employed in it, whatever constructions might be placed upon them, and their hope, therefore, that it might be disapproved.

I answered him that we must ask his Government, in reading that proclamation, to adopt a rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle and made it the motto of their national arms—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" That it was not until a gross construction of the order was brought to the knowledge of this Government that we saw that the proclamation contained *un double entendre*. That gross meaning the Government of course rejected, and it regretted that in the haste of composition a phraseology which could be mistaken or perverted had been used. I was happy, however, to inform him that all sensibility about the order seemed to have passed away, and no complaints were now heard of any impropriety of conduct on the part of the ladies of New-Orleans. I explained also to Mr. STUART the ground of the sensibility of our army to female discourtesy. Our soldiers are mainly young American citizens of education and respectability. Chivalrous respect to the sex is a national sentiment. Hitherto it has been met by gentle and respectful courtesy by those to whom the homage is so properly paid. It has not been expected that disloyalty to the common Government of both parties would be regarded as a plea for a change of national manners. Happily, all classes of citizens easily learn to meet the changes which this unhappy civil war brings upon us.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

—Among the effects of a professional beggar-woman, who was arrested in Baltimore on suspicion of being an impostor, were found $600 in coin, besides other valuables.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of December third were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of A. J. Terhune, for fitting up polls in First and Second Districts Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to the opening of Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, for the use of Pacific Engine Company number Twenty-eight, a steam fire-engine now being built by James Smith, at a cost not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Henry Wilson, for funeral expenses of the late Captain A. A. Donaldson, of the Second Fire Zouaves, amounting to two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ten cents.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edmund W. Henry for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, for materials furnished, and for fitting up the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Falkland to put up a refreshment stand on the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight to be excavated and fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Supplementary report of the Joint Special Committee, appointed to make arrang

amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from the further consideration of resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Hammond-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; also in Bank-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue; and also in Bethune-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

REPORTS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Read, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Commissioners on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk in front of house and lot on the north side of East Forty-first-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet east from Second-avenue, graded and flagged, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth street, from Second to the Third avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the flagging laid and repaired immediately where necessary, in Eighty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the petitioners, who are engaged in exhuming the remains of deceased persons interred in the Old Potter's Field, to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to number one hundred and twenty-two, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in and drained, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced and filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties into the slip south of and adjacent to Pier number Twenty-seven, foot of Robinson-steet, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet be discontinued.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, from a point seventy feet east of the Fifth-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley—11.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Joseph T. Webster be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of J. & W. Palmer, amounting to forty dollars, for fitting up polls Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of Tenth Ward, December election, and Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of James Higgins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up polls of Sixth District, Seventh Ward, December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hall—

Bill of Robert Walker, amounting to fifty dollars, for fitting up polls of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, Seventh Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that the regular rule of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, has, by his devotion to the Union, his courage and bravery in the field, and his endurance of privations in Southern prisons, won the esteem and respect of his countrymen, and that the City from which he received his command should present him a testimonial in appreciation of his services, with resolution that a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Committee be directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries, viz: Beekman and Fulton-streets and Broadway and William-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid to one-hundred-and-sixteenth-street, between avenue A, First, Second and Third-avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Doran, leader of the Cecilian Brass Band, in the sum of twenty-four dollars, such being the amount of balance due, for music furnished upon the occasion of the celebration of the fourth of July; also in favor of F. Giring, in the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered in ringing the bells of St. Michael's Church, on the same occasion.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the pavement immediately in front of Pier Number One, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighteen cents, for the purpose of canceling assessment against John Hardup, for regulating Second avenue, from Twenty-eight to Fifty-third streets, in accordance with resolutions passed by the Common Council January fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so as to fully carry out the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Resolution, That the crosswalk at the intersection of Second-avenue and Twenty-sixth street be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks in front of number eleven West Twenty-fifth-street be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken land in and adjoining New-avenue East, and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Preamble reciting that it becomes the Common Council of the City of New-York to make every effort to avoid the necessity of a draft in this City; that neighboring cities have secured their quotas by offers of liberal bounties, while this City is behind; with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to forthwith report upon the expediency of increasing the amount of bounties offered by this City to two hundred dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that permission be granted to Rhody S. Bassett, to erect a watering trough in front of her premises, number eighty Henry-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a lamp be placed on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty-five feet above East Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to procure a temporary location for the use of Hose Company Number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to advertise for proposals to lay a crosswalk on the west side of Centre-street, from Reade to Duane streets; also across gore of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks in front of number thirty-nine and forty-one Chambers-street be reflagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in Manhattan-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk on the northerly side of Franklin-street from West Broadway to Varick-street and on the easterly side of Varick-street in front of numbers two, four, six and eight properly flagged, when necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Twelfth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the vacant lots on the southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue, fenced immediately, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth-street, recently secured by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the flooring of that part of pier number one, East River, belonging to the City, be placed in good order at once, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks of number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the vacant lots number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Chief Engineer be directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the engine of Steam Engine Company number Forty-seven, the cost, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to have their mains laid in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues; and also in Fifty-fifth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the Eleventh-avenue, on both sides of the Hudson River Railroad track, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Three, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Grand, Canal, Elm and Mulberry streets.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, relative to sick and wounded soldiers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Ulrica, the principal directress in charge of the Hospital of Mount St. Vincent, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have gas lamps set in Fifty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Bowery, to keep goods in front of his store, as above, provided the same does not extend beyond the stoop line.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-Six and Engine Company number Thirty-three.

(In Board of Councilmen November ten, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words following, viz: "to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-six, and Engine Company number Thirty-three."

Which was laid over.)

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Senior, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars to pay expense incurred in the funeral of the late Brigadier-General Williams.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-east corner of Stanton and Forsyth-streets under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Sexton, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in full, for putting up election polls in the Fourth Ward for the December election, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and damage consequent thereon.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with the resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company Number Thirty-one, for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of William Coulter, to be refunded seventy dollars for extra Inspector's fees on the building of Thirty-three Engine-house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days extra inspection on his contract for repairs and alterations to house of Number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots in the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Cammissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6, 1862.

$6,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.ex-in.99¾	200 Reading R......s30 74¾
55,000 U.S.6s. '81, Cou..104	300 do.......... 74⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 92½	200 Hud. River R...s30 73¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	200 do..........b30 74
Notes..........103¾	50 do.......... 73⅞
13,500 do..........103½	50 do..........s60 73½
27,000 U.S.6s,1 yr.Certf. 97½	250 Harlem Railroad.. 21
3,000 U. S. D. Notes...127	50 do..........s30 21
2,500 do..........126¾	600 do.......... 21¼
6,000 Ill. CanalReg.Bs.100	300 do.......... 21⅞
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '77.105	400 do.......... 21½
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W.L. 97	200 Harlem R. Pref..... 50½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 54	10 do.......... 50
5,000 do..........b60 54¾	200 do.......... 50⅝
5,000 do.......... 53½	200 do.......... 50¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s... 60½	10 Mich. Cen. Railroad. 90
2,000 do.......... 61	200 do..........b30 89¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 69	400 do.......... 89½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 51¾	200 do.......... 89⅝
9,000 do.......... 51½	200 do..........s10 89½
1,000 Ill. War Loan....103	100 do..........s60 89½
4,000 Erie 4th M. B....101	800 M. So. & N.Ind.R... 38½
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M....101½	150 do.......... 38⅝
1,000 B., N.Y&E.1st m. 94½	100 do..........s10 38½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. B...109	50 do..........s60 38½
500 A.&T.H. Inc. Bs. 58	50 do..........b10 38⅝
500 Chi. & N. W. Ast	50 do..........s10 38⅝
Bonds.......... 61	50 do..........b30 38¾
5,000 Hannibal &St.J.b 55	10 Pitts., Ft. W.& C.R. 51
10,000 Tol.& W. 2d Mge. 80	50 do..........s30 50
1,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st.ex.110	250 M. So. & N. I. G. S.. 82½
1,000 P.,F.W& C.2d m. 91½	400 do..........s10 82⅜
4,000 do.......... 91	100 do..........s10 82½
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 97	500 Ill. Central R. S.s10 77¾
85,000 American Gold..130½	300 do.......... 77¾
10,000 do..........s10.130½	350 do..........b30 78
15,000 do..........130⅝	100 do..........b20 78
10,000 do..........130¾	150 do..........b10 78
10,000 do..........s30.130¼	400 do.......... 77⅞
6,000 do..........b30.130⅞	100 do..........s30 77¾
30 Manhattan Bank...130	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.s30 42½
9 Am. Ex. Bank..... 97	200 do.......... 42¾
11 Market Bank.......100	100 do..........b60 42¾
15 Commonwealth Bk. 88	500 do.......... 42½
12 Penn. Coal Co......113	200 do..........b30 42½
154 do..........115	200 do.......... 42¼
50 Pac. Mail S.Co......121	400 do..........s30 42
50 do..........s30.120½	200 Gal. & Chi. R....s60 80½
50 do..........120½	400 do..........s10 80½
150 do..........120¼	100 do..........b60 80¾
100 do..........s15 120	800 do.......... 80½
215 do..........120	100 do..........c 80⅝
50 do..........s10.120¾	100 do..........s30 80¾
50 do..........b10.120⅝	400 Clev. & Tol. R..... 67⅛
690 N. Y. Cen. R.......101⅜	200 do..........b10 67¾
100 do..........s10.101⅜	600 do.......... 67¼
100 do..........102	250 do.......... 67⅛
500 Erie R. Pref...... 92	500 do.......... 67
200 do.......... 91⅞	50 Chic. & R. I. R..... 80
450 do..........b30 92	100 do.......... 79⅛
250 Erie Railway...... 60¾	50 do.......... 79⅛
300 do.......... 61	100 do..........b30 79¼
200 do..........s30 61	150 do..........s10 79
400 do.......... 61⅛	300 do.......... 79
850 do.......... 61¼	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.b60 87
50 do..........b30 61⅜	50 do.......... 86¾
850 do..........b30 61¼	100 Tol., Wab. & West. Prf 76
300 do.......... 61⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.104	400 Erie Railway....... 61¼
5,000 U. S. 5s. '74, Cou. 92	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 90
13,000 do.......... 92¼	100 do..........s10 89¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97¼	50 do.......... 89¾
10,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	600 M. S. & N. I. G.Stk. 82¾
Notes..........103⅝	100 do..........s10 82⅝
4,000 Ill. War Loan....103	100 M. S. & N. I. R.... 38¾
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s..108	100 do.......... 38⅞
3,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st m. 97	100 do..........s10 38⅞
20,000 Mich. S. 2d m.... 92¾	100 do.......... 39
15,000 Clev.&Tol.s f. bd103½	400 Ill. Cent. R. S...... 78¾
32,500 Amer. Gold......131⅜	50 do.......... 78⅝
20,000 do..........131⅞	200 do..........s10 78
5,000 do..........s30.131⅝	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 42
10 Pac. M. S. Co.......120⅞	200 do..........s30 42
200 do..........121	300 do..........s30 41¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.....116	300 do..........s30 41⅞
10 N. Y. Cen. R.......102¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R...s30 80⅝
100 do..........102⅝	100 do..........s30 80⅜
50 do..........102¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 67¾
150 Erie Railway Pref.. 92¾	500 do.......... 67⅞
50 do..........s30 92⅜	500 do..........s10 67⅝
400 do.......... 92⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R...s30 79⅜
200 do..........b60 93⅛	100 do..........b10 79⅜
150 Hudson River R.... 74	200 do.......... 79⅜
100 do..........s30 73⅞	200 do.......... 79⅝

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$95,000 American Gold.130⅜	50 Mich. Central R...s3 89¾
100,000 do..........130⅝	100 do..........b3 89⅞
20,000 U. S. Dem. N's..127¼	100 do..........s3 89⅞
50 Pac. Mail St. Co....120⅜	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 82⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R..b30.102⅛	100 do..........s3 82⅜
50 do..........102	200 Clev. & Pitts.R..... 41⅞
950 Erie Railway....... 61½	700 do.......... 41⅜
100 do..........s3 61⅜	400 Galena & C. R..... 80⅜
200 Harlem Railroad.... 21⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 67¼
300 Mich. So.......... 38⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s30 79

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000 Amer'n Gold...131¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. s30 39
153,000 do..........131⅞	300 do.......... 39⅛
57,000 U. S. Dem. N's..127⅞	150 do.......... 39⅛
35,000 do..........128	200 do.......... 39¼
117 Pac. Mail S. Co....121	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 82¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R......102¾	100 do.......... 82⅞
100 do..........s3.102¼	100 do.......... 82⅞
250 do..........102¼	250 do.......... 83
50 do..........102⅝	200 do.......... 78
500 Erie Railway...... 61⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R.... 67¾
100 Mich. Cen. R...... 89¾	1000 do.......... 68
50 do..........s10 89¾	650 Chi. & R. I. R....s3 79¾

MONDAY, Dec. 8—A. M.

The financial event of the past week was the completion and publication of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This important document was variously construed in Wall-street, though the prevailing impression on Saturday, after its appearance at length in the morning papers, was one of disappointment, not so much as to its general ability, as to a portion of its recommendations regarding National interference with the State Banking Systems, and the best means for replenishing the Treasury for the great exigencies of the War. The extent, present and prospective, of the Public Debt of the United States, created no surprise so far as the estimates or the Secretary are based upon the contingency that the War may continue through the remaining seven months of the current and the whole of the next fiscal year. The surprise, if any, relates to the correctness of his previous estimate of December last, of what the Debt would amount to at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1862, and the comparatively moderate total, to which, with the entire Circulation of United States, added, the public indebtedness now reaches.

The following table of the Public Debt of the United States is compiled from the Special Report from the Treasury Department made to Congress on 29th May last, with the additions since made as derived from the Annual Report of the Secretary, just published:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—DEC. 1, 1862.

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loan of 1842	6 ₩ cent	$2,883,364
Loan of 1847	6 ₩ cent	9,415,250
Loan of 1848	6 ₩ cent	8,908,342
Loan of 1861, Feb.	6 ₩ cent	18,415,000
Loan of 1861, July	6 ₩ cent	50,000,000
Loan of 1850	5 ₩ cent	3,461,000
Loan of 1858	5 ₩ cent	20,000,000
Loan of 1860	5 ₩ cent	7,022,000
Total Funded to Feb. 25, 1862		$120,105,956
Loan of 1862, Feb.	6 ₩ cent	23,750,000
Loan of '62, Oreg'n.	6 ₩ cent	878,650
Total Funded to date		$144,734,606
Treas. Bonds, 1861	7.30 ₩ cent	150,000,000
Treas. Certfs., 1862	6 ₩ cent	87,363,000
Treas. Depos., 1862	4@5 ₩ cent	79,798,000
Old T. Notes	6 ₩ cent	3,382,162
Total interest bearing		$465,277,768
United States Notes of Circulation		222,932,111*
Total Debt		$688,209,879

* The United States notes of circulation include the balances on hand in the Treasury at New-York, and at other points not disbursed at the close of November. It also embraces about $14,000,000 United States Notes of the issue of July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, which are receivable for customs.

Another point for remark in this document is found in the stress laid by the Secretary upon the necessity of legislating anew upon the terms of negotiating the Public Loans. The circumstance that he seems to have overlooked or failed to appreciate, his present powers upon the subject very naturally excites comment, in connection with his apparent unwillingness, while vindicating the success and usefulness of the National Currency of United States Notes, and referring to the recent evidences of the scarcity of these Notes at the Money centres of the country, where all his Loans must be negotiated, to recommend directly its increase. In the Loan Act of Feb. 25, 1862, establishing the first $150,000,000 of United St[ates] Notes of lawful tender, and authorizing a Loan of $500,000,000 in 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, of 20 years' date, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, the following plenary power is given by Congress to the Secretary. The language of this provision could scarcely have been made more emphatic:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such Bonds at any time AT THE MARKET VALUE THEREOF, *for the Coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress,* OR FOR UNITED STATES NOTES *that may be issued under the provisions of this act."*

Again: In the subsequent act of July 11, 1862, adding $150,000,000 to the United States Notes of lawful tender, the power referred to is made applicable to this second issue, and its exercise placed entirely in his discretion, as follows:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for such Notes, on such terms as HE SHALL THINK *most beneficial to the public interests, any bonds of the United States bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, and redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, which have been or may be lawfully issued under the provisions of any existing act; may reissue the Notes so received in exchange; may receive and cancel any Notes heretofore lawfully issued under any act of Congress, and in lieu thereof issue an equal amount of Notes such as are authorized by this act."*

The extent of the last clause in this provision will be better understood by reference to a previous provision in the act of July 11, which makes the United States notes of lawful tender under this act, simply receivable for all loans to the Government, but *not* convertible at the will of the holder, at par, as stamped on the first issue under the act of Feb. 25. The Secretary is thus clothed with the power of creating the entire $300,000,000 of United States Notes, of *uniform tenor*, by canceling the first issue of notes which bear upon their back the compulsory obligation to convert, *at par*, at the pleasure of the holder, into the 5.20 year 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Government—even though they should be selling at a premium in the market—and to substitute an equal amount of the notes of July 11, receivable in payment of loans at whatever rate he may sell them in the market; at or below par before the resumption of Specie Payments, but subsequently receivable in such payments at whatever premium the Bonds may bear in the market, the provision of the act of July 11 being express, *"that any notes issued under this act may be paid in Coin, instead of being received in exchange,"* as above.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand the emphasis which the Secretary *now* places upon the necessity for further legislation by Congress, in the following passage from his Report, except upon the inference that he desires to transfer to that body *the whole responsibility* of selling, and if need be, sacrificing the Public Stocks, in the open market, for whatever they will bring, by a mandatory act on the subject. Such an act the Administration majority in the present Congress may not be willing to pass, and the Opposition minority will certainly not help do it, except by way of embarrassing the public credit in the further prosecution of the War. It is barely possible that Mr. CHASE may not have studied thoroughly his present discretionary, not to say wholly plenary authority on the subject. But at the same time, it is *not* improbable that, knowing the disposition of the Republican members of the Committees of Ways and Means in the House, and of Finance in the Senate, and the preference of some of the most influential of their number for a further issue of at least $200,000,000 in United States Notes for circulation, to supply to its full capacity, a national currency, which, by indirection, his own Report admits to be inadequate to the object of conversion at par, he is willing to have the new legislation of Congress first take this course:

> Other legislation is therefore needed. The act of last session authorized the Secretary to issue bonds of the United States, already often mentioned as five-twenties, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, and to dispose of them for coin or United States notes at the market value thereof. In the same act authority was given to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes, which authority was afterward enlarged to $250,000,000; and it was provided that any holder of such notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty, might exchange them for five-twenty bonds at par. The effect of these provisions was to make negotiations of considerable amounts impossible; for considerable amounts are seldom taken, except with a view to resales at a profit, and resales at any profit are impossible under the law. Negotiations below market value are not allowed, and if not allowed, the taker of the bonds can expect no advance, unless a market value considerably below par shall become established. The act makes advance above par impossible, by authorizing conversion of United States Notes into bonds at that rate. The Secretary respectfully recommends the repeal of both these provisions. The first imposes, it is believed, a restriction which Congress did not intend: and the second has been followed by the inconveniences which were feared, rather than by the benefits which were expected. Convertibility by exchange at will is of little or no advantage to the holders of the notes, for the clauses which secure their receivability for all loans made them practically convertible. Whenever the volume of notes reaches a point at which loans can be effected at rates fair to the country and desirable to takers, loans will, of course, be made, and ample opportunities for conversion offered. Should Congress, however, be of opinion that these clauses should be retained, it will be necessary to provide for other loans, at rates more favorable to the holders than convertibility into five-twenties. This can be done either by authorizing bonds at longer time, or by increasing the rates of interest offered. The Secretary cannot recommend either course except as an alternative to no provision at all. As such an alternative he would prefer the issue of 7.30 three years' bonds, convertible into five-twenty sixes at or before maturity, and of smaller notes, bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., as proposed in his first report.

The last alternative was declined last Winter, and it is, perhaps, due to the circumstances under which the popular Loan in 7.30 ₩ cents was subscribed by the great body of the patriotic people, and to the recent favorable terms for the Government made by the bidders for what was represented to be the last of this description of paper which the Government would have to offer, that so high a rate as 7.30 ₩ cent. should not be hastily or unneccessarily paid on a three-year Loan. As the present issue, however, is convertible into a long 6 ₩ cent Stock absolute, and the Secretary suggests an alteration in any subsequent issue to a 5.20 year Stock, we do not desire to be understood as intimating a breach of public faith; especially as the Secretary leaves no doubt of his repugnance to any further issue of long-date 6 ₩ cent. Stock. Our belief is that the Committee of Ways and Means will mature, and that Congress will pass a Loan Bill embracing a National Currency feature, similar to the Loan Acts of February 25 and July 11, and that whatever is done, at the present session, with the Banking project of the Secretary, no reliance will be placed upon its practical operation for supplying the immediate and pressing needs of the Treasury, which to the 30th of June next amount to $276,000,000 beyond the present authority of United States Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness and Deposit.

Bhe Foreign Trade of the past week was very large again for the season in the Export of Domestic Produce, and the export demand for Specie was also to the extent of nearly a million and a half of dollars, which, in the absence of the California packet of Nov. 11, not announced until late on Saturday afternoon, had the effect of keeping up the price of Gold Coin, although violent fluctuations, both ways, occurred on the Stock Exchange, from political causes, which may have had more to do with the quotation than the trade demand. The same fluctuations occurred in United States notes of the Customhouse issue, and in Treasury Bonds and Railway Shares. The price of Gold left off 131⅞, after having been down to 128½, and up to 133⅞, and then down again on Saturday morning to 130½, at which figure the speculative sales were very large on the first interpretation of the Treasury Report. The Import entries of the week are light, and this will probably continue to be the report until about New Year, when the entries for the Spring trade will begin to be seen in large weekly totals. The Money market is steady at 6 ₩ cent., and the supply is called easy by most of the Brokers. Exchanges on London, unsettled by the flectuations in Gold through the greater part of the week, closed at about 146 ₩ cent.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $1,530,300 against $1,698,726 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,903,918, against $2,849,445 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,469,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few weeks since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,688,000
Add five weeks since November,	11,706,309
Total to date, 1862	$162,394,309
Against same time, 1861	117,329,806
Increase since Jan 1	$45,064,503

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$127,275,000
Add five weeks since November,	18,238,811
Total to date, 1862	$145,513,811
Against same time, 1861	126,406,742
Increase since Jan. 1	$19,107,069

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$49,552,000
Add since 1st November	7,515,000
Total to date, 1862	$57,067,000
Against same time, 1861	3,295,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$53,772,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	128⅞@128½@134¾@130½@131⅞
U. S. Notes for Customs	121¾@128¼@126¾@128
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	103¾@104½@104
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	103¾@104¼@103¾103⅝
New-York Central	101¼@103⅞@101½@102½
New-York and Erie	60⅞@63@60½@61⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	90⅞@93¼@91⅜@92⅞
Rock Island	78½@82¼@77¾@79¾
Michigan Guaranteed	82½@84¼@82@83
Michigan Southern	37½@41¼@38¼@39½
Michigan Central	88@92@88½@89⅞
Toledo	66⅝@70¼@67½@67⅞
Galena	80½@83½@80@80⅝
Illinois Central	77¼@80¼@77¾@78½
Panama	158@160
Pacific Mail	119@124@121
Missouris	51¼@53@52½
Tennessees	53½@55¼@54
Hudson River	72½@76¼@73@74
Harlem Preferred	50½@52½@50@50¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	40¼@44¼@41@42

The week was an exciting one on the Stock Exchange, owing to the meeting of Congress, and the various and contradictory rumors from Washington in regard to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Early in the week rumors were rife on the Street, said to be based upon private information of the substance of the Report, to the effect that a further issue of U. S. Notes for circulation would not be discouraged by the Secretary, although not asked for in direct terms. These rumors were the more readily credited by certain operators on the Stock Exchange who had been previously selling on a different opinion, because of the well understood preference of some of the members of the Ways and Means, who had either passed through this city on their way to Washington or otherwise heard from. When the Report itself was received on Friday it soon became known that Mr. CHASE proposed to rely upon other means for supplying the Treasury, and that so far as any new circulation is concerned, his recommendations are confined to a Federal Banking system based upon United States stocks. The effect was a reaction in stocks as violent as the previous advance had been rapid. When the Report was further digested on Saturday, the disposition of the market was to recovery again. The various alternations of the week are noted in the above table. The week opened on low figures, and ultimately closed about ½ per cent. higher than the last prices of Saturday week, the ups and downs in the mean time being equal to 3@3½ per cent. on the Railway shares, and even more on American gold coin and United States notes for customs.

The following are the bids made yesterday for the City Bank Shares:

New York..........106	Seventh Ward..........132
Manhattan..........129	Metropolitan..........104
Merchants'..........102	Peoples'.......... 90
Union..........103	St. Nicholas.......... 91
Phenix..........104½	Commonwealth.......... 88
Tadesmens'..........100	Park..........117
Fulton..........110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are no lower than at the close of the previous week:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75..........109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub..........106	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.. 97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64..........105¾	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.... 78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..........115	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76..115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 88½
Erie seconds, '79..........116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass. 60
Erie thirds, '83..........106	Chi. & N. W seconds... 31
Erie fourths, '80..........100⅞	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 54
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77.... 94	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.110
Hudson firsts, '69..........116	Tol. & Wab. firsts...... 97
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85.112½	Tol. & Wab. seconds... 80
Hudson thirds, '75..........101½	M. & P. Du Chien firsts.104
Harlem seconds, '64..........102	Gal. & Chic. firsts.......110
Harlem thirds, '68...... 93	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ext.110
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct., 69–'72.110½	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....109
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ₩ c. '82.113	Chi. & R. I. firsts.......109
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts'...115	Cleve. & Tol. s. f..........103¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds 92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.105
N. Ind. Goshen line,...101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.. 90¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.102½	

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,649,620 54, including for Customs, $142,000; payments, $2,222,643 98; balance, $9,309,038 11.

The November statement of the Illinois Central Railroad is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	55,798.53 for	$52,651 31
Acres interest fund lands sold	720.00 for	6,260 73
Acres free lands sold	1,963.49 for	20,823 99
Total sales in October, 1862	8,482.02 for	$79,736 04
To which add town lot sales		800 00
Total of all		$80,536 04
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1862	73,879.46 for	$834,093 04
Sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273.46 for	16,147,983 91
Total	1,334,152 92	$16,982,076 95
Construction bonds canceled previous to Nov. 30		$2,233,500 00
Cash collected in Nov		52,994 58
Net collections to Oct. 1, 1862		4,530,277 21

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$150,413 95
Receipts from Freight	204,395 90
Receipts from Mails	6,358 33
Receipts from Rent of Roads	3,550 00
Receipts from other sources	5,000 00
Total receipts in month of Nov, 1862	$369,718 18
Total receipts in month of Nov. 1861	243,248 68
Increase	$126,469 50

The public are cautioned against individual Change Notes in the shape of checks on certain out-of-town Banks, especially such as are made on some of the newly started Free Banks in Jersey City.

The Commercial Bank of Troy, anxious to close up its affairs, is paying 1 ₩ cent. premium for the return of its Circulating Notes.

In our estimate of last week of the outstanding issue of the United States Notes, still receivable for Customs, we are assured that about 80 ₩ cent. of the whole Customs of the Government are received at the port of New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports. From the report of the Treasury of the Customs for the first quarter of the present Fiscal Year, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1862, we discover that the proportion at New-York is only about 75 ₩ cent., which would reduce the outstanding issue to the close of November to $14,459,000, and to the present date to $13,859,000. These figures are also verified by other information from Washington. We revise our figures accordingly:

UNITED STATES NOTES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE USE.

May 29—Outstanding		$55,800,000
June 20—Exchanged for 7.30 ₩ cents		2,500,000
Leaving for Customs		$53,300,000
June 30—Customs in June, N.Y.	$4,665,000	
At other ports	1,535,000—	$6,200,000
July 1—Balance for Customs		$47,100,000
Nov. 29—Customs since July 1, at port of New-York	$24,541,000	
At other ports, estim.	8,100,000—	$32,641,000
Outstanding Dec 1		$14,459,000
First week in Dec		600,000
Outstanding Dec. 8		$13,859,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC AND SPELLING.—Owing to the increasing demand for private instruction, Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, has added several more rooms, with private entrance, to his capacious apartments, where gentlemen or ladies may attend, under competent teachers, both male and female, at hours suiting, day or evening, without subjecting themselves even to the publicity of their names.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY—Boys are prepared practically for business. They become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and correct practical book-keepers. An afternoon session for those attending school. Cheap class for ladies. Instruction private.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in that capacity in this City; pupils under 15 preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERienced teacher (lady) of the common and higher English branches and penmanship, desires to make another engagement as visiting governess, for two or three hours daily. References first class. Terms moderate. Address F. F. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires employment as visiting governess in families having children; has received her education in the best New-York schools, and can satisfy as to character and capacity. Address P. M. A., Box 1,892, Lower Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, wishes to engage herself in some good family to teach music and assist in the education of two or three young children as a compensation for her board. Address ELLEN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN wife and two children; location to be between 4th and 8th avs., and 23d and 48th sts. Terms, including fire and gas, must be reasonable. Address E. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARtial board, rooms on the second and third floors of No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, with few other boarders, for a gentleman, lady, and two children. Sitting-room and two bedrooms required, which they prefer to furnish. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address H. A. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

WANTED—AS OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN, two rooms on the parlor floor, or the whole first floor of a respectable house, near Broadway or 5th-av., and between 10th and 25th sts., with or without board for a physician and his wife. Address Box No. 4,545 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of rooms, rent, and when possession will be given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with breakfast; a suite of rooms on second floor, consisting of front parlor, back room, and hall bedroom; or will let separately; gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR A small private family, in some house between 3d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Apply to C, Box No. 2,908, New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman, in a private family, at No. 46 East 19th-st. References exchanged.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to labor in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the assurance that their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, each admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, 3d-av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway; from Howard Potter, Esq., Treasurer; at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the bookstores.
G. F. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dinorah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—Born to Good Luck.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, The Sea King; or, The Ice Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Beast, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poacher, (Der Wildschutz.)

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—The Hutchinson Family.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the New-York Times (Daily) will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

To Clubs of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent for one year. To Clubs of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,
Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac has made no advance yet, though a movement will probably not be much longer delayed. In anticipation of it, the rebels, it is understood, have extended their lines several miles further down the Rappahannock, supposing, no doubt, that Gen. Burnside, when he does cross the river, will prefer to do so under cover of the gunboats. It is believed, in well-informed quarters, that Jackson has arrived near Fredericksburgh, and has joined his forces to those already there. Saturday night was intensely cold, and some of our troops felt the want of blankets. Ice was found in Potomac and Aquia Creeks, and the roads in the vicinity were frozen hard.

The news from the Southwest is becoming interesting, as the plans of Gens. Grant and Sherman become more fully developed. The advance of the two columns of National troops under the immediate command of these two Generals is not the only movement against the enemy in Mississippi. The expedition under Gen. Hovey, which recently left Helena, we now learn made a landing at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, and marching inland, occupied Grenada on Monday last. A large number of the citizens fled on the approach of our forces, and some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hundred cars were burned. We learn from the St. Louis *Republican* that a large proportion of Gen. Hovey's Expedition consists of cavalry, which indicates that the work assigned to it is to be done rapidly. This work, undoubtedly, is to obstruct the retreat of the rebel army down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and to compel a battle with the combined National forces marching southward.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 3, has these items: "Gen. Rosecrans has made a forward movement toward Murfreesboro, and as the enemy have made a stand there, and determined to give battle, an engagement during the present week is expected. The National army has advanced with limited transportation, and ten days' rations. The enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Dechard, in a naturally strong position. McClernand's expedition will not fairly get off before Christmas. The gunboat *Indianola*, built on the *Monitor* style, heavily encased in iron, and of powerful build, is at the wharf, but will not get away for a week to come. Gen. Granger's army is actively on the move, and important results from his line of march are anticipated. Gen. Wright is in Louisville on an important mission."

Gen. Rosecrans is organizing a train of 5,000 pack mules, to give his army efficient and sufficient means of transportation when it moves.

Gen. Cox informs the War department of a brilliant and successful affair in Greenbriar County, Western Virginia. Col. Paxton, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, made an attack on a post of the enemy, near Cold Knob, surprising the rebels, capturing two commissioned officers, one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stand of arms, four wagons, and the camp equipage of a regiment—all without the loss of a man.

On Dec. 3 dispatches were received at headquarters in St. Louis from Gen. Blunt, stating that Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke were concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Gen. Blunt will not retreat, and as reinforcements under Gen. Herron are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the scene of the last at Cane Hill.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., Dec. 6, that Major Kelly, commanding forces at Greenfield, sent out an expedition in the direction of Oceola, which resulted in the killing of J. P. McAbee, a rebel Lieutenant and eleven privates, capturing ten prisoners, ninety-six horses, with equipments and the entire camp equipage of Capt. Johnson's band on Horse Creek. The camp was surprised—our men marching sixty-three miles in thirty hours.

Gen. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, on Saturday issued a proclamation and a writ of election for a Member of Congress for the Norfolk District, of Virginia, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Isle of Wight, with the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is expected that a large vote will be polled, as the inhabitants are anxious to save themselves from the effects of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Ex-Col. Ford, in a card which appears in the Columbus (O.) *Fact*, denounces in strong terms the Harper's Ferry Commission. He says "its report is false and unfair in its statements, and the facts have been suppressed for fear that certain prospective promotions might not take place." His application to Judge Holt for the privilege of publishing that part of the testimony relative to him was denied. He intimates that facts will sooner or later appear that will show who should be held responsible for the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, we have advices from the Isthmus of Panama to the 28th ult., and later news from Central and South America. The *Ocean Queen* brought upwards of $700,000 in treasure. A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, commenced at Aspinwall at 2 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 22d, doing great damage to the shipping, wharves, &c. About daylight the Royal Mail Steamship Company's Steamship *Avon*, lying at the Middle Wharf, tore down part of the wharf, dragged her anchors, parted her hawsers, and went on shore. About the same time, the British brig *Bolivar*, lying at the same wharf, parted her moorings and struck the beach. Neither of them could be got off. The *Avon* took in a million of dollars in specie the evening previous, but it had all been recovered after the gale abated. The United States brig *Bainbridge* dragged her anchors to within a few fathoms of the reef. Her guns, spars, stores, &c., were all thrown overboard, and on Sunday her officers and crew abandoned her; but as she still held on, they took possession of her again on Tuesday. Other vessels were also seriously damaged. The gale was accompanied by very heavy rain, which caused the waters in the interior to rise so as to overflow the railroad track at different places for miles; at some points it was ten feet above the track. There was no communication with Panama by train from Saturday evening until Thursday evening, when the passengers from England for South America crossed. The passengers from San Francisco for New-York arrived at Panama Tuesday morning, but could not cross until Friday morning. The passengers and mails from South America for England were left behind at Panama, as they were not able to cross in time for the steamer from Aspinwall. Thirty-four inches of water had fallen at Aspinwall from the 1st to the 28th of November. The *Ocean Queen* brought news from Central and South America, but it presents no features of special importance.

At the Produce Exchange meeting, on Saturday, in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, addresses were made by the President of the Commercial Association, Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Prof. J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn; and contributions were received to the amount of $8,450 in cash, 300 barrels flour and 1,500 bushels corn. A permanent Relief Committee was appointed, to solicit and take charge of contributions, and see that they were promptly forwarded to the proper destination.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and transacted considerable business of a routine character, and very little of general interest. A supplementary bill of Fourth of July expenses, (chiefly for advertising,) amounting to $297, was ordered to be paid, as was also a bill, amounting to $1,545, incurred on the reception of the Twelfth Regiment from the seat of war the last time, and a dinner given afterward to the officers of the corps at the St. Nicholas. A bill of workmen engaged in exhuming remains from the old Potter's Field, in 1860, amounting to $533 50, was discussed, and finally laid over. The work was ordered by Mayor Wood, but was stopped by Comptroller Haws, after several hundred dollars had been paid on it, because he was satisfied that it was a swindle. Last year the bill was ordered by the Common Council to be paid out of Mayor Wood's contingent fund, but he vetoed this plan of payment. It is now proposed to pay it out of the donation fund, which Mr. Boole says will not bear it. He proposes to put it in the tax levy next year, believing that the workmen deserve their wages. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, have made rapid progress in canvassing the returns of the recent Charter election. The returns so far examined have proved unusually free from errors. The attendance at the sessions of the Board has been very light, no result heretofore published being considered doubtful. On Friday the Board consumed six hours in canvassing. On Saturday they were in session only an hour, and adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Districts canvassed, so far, are those of Messrs. Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Froment and Farley. Eight Districts remain to be canvassed.

The Annual Fair and Festival for the benefit of "The Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," of Brooklyn, has been held for the past two days in the Academy of Music in that city. Saturday evening a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Academy and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Willets, Mr. Jesse C. Smith, and Rev. Mr. De Hass. It is supposed that the Fair and the meeting will realize over three thousand dollars.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel has written a letter to Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, contradicting the story that the Twenty-sixth Regiment of that State disgraced themselves at the evacuation of Thoroughfare Gap. He says: "Although I am sure that you have more confidence in the valor and discipline of the noble Twenty-sixth (the only regiment of Wisconsin soldiers attached to this corps) than to believe such a scandalous report, I think it nevertheless my duty to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was *not* at Thoroughfare Gap when we marched from there to Centreville, and that the whole story about throwing away arms and burning tents is a most malicious and infamous misrepresentation and lie, brought up by some treacherous scoundrel, who should be regarded and held up before the public as an official rebel agent and sensationist. It affords me pleasure to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin is in the best spirits, and, by constant exercise and drill, in excellent health."

The oil from the wells in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, is floated down to the Allegany River by means of artificial freshets, the water being collected for this purpose in ponds, from which it is allowed to escape at stated periods by opening sluices. In nearly every freshet large quantities of oil are lost, unavoidably, or through the carelessness of boatmen. The freshets on Tuesday and Friday of last week were among the most disastrous that have yet occurred, the oil lost being worth, at the lowest calculation, $100,000.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday was lower early in the forenoon, both for Railway Shares, Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents., and Gold Coin, but recovered ¼@1 ℔ cent. before the close of the day. Gold, 131¾; Exchange on London, 146 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand on Saturday, and the principal kinds were a trifle cheaper. Provisions were moderately active at essentially unaltered rates. Groceries, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Candles, Coal and Naval Stores were sparingly purchased. Cotton was very quiet and nominally a shade lower. Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Fish and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. The freight market was more active, with 559 vessels of all classes in port.

Cheap Patriotism.—Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, who graduated at Fort Lafayette, after a few easy lessons in treason, has lately been delivering lectures in Europe on the intolerable despotism of the American Government. The Governor's animosity to the United States has lately taken a new turn, and vents itself now in hypothetical threats against the South and the State of his nativity, if they should prove less inveterate in treason than himself. He has changed the place of his sojourn abroad to Paris, from which city he fulminates as follows: that "if, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever *returns* (!) to the Union, he will abjure her, as he will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her independence."

Gov. Morehead's chief wealth consists of a large cotton plantation "well stocked with likely negroes," in the neighborhood of Lake Providence, Mississippi. Seeing that if the South fails in its rebellion, the Governor's entire worldly wealth will be confiscated and lost to him forever, and that he himself, in that event, could only return to Kentucky, or to any part of the South, as an admitted rebel, exposed to the penal laws against such, his indignant virtue in "abjuring" his native land in that contingency would not reach a very high pitch of moral sublimity. His personal safety would be jumping directly in the line of his patriotism.

The Confederates will find a new impulse to their determined resistance in the known views of this self-banished rebel. In his safe Parisian retreat he cheers them on to the deadly work before them. If they fail, they are assured of his eternal displeasure, if they succeed, *they save him and his niggers.*

The Speech of Vice-President Stephens.

Monsieur Tonson has come again. Aleck Stephens, as our readers saw on Saturday, has turned up with another speech—this time at the lively hamlet of Crawfordville, Ga. We can hardly recognize him. He looks the very Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Assuredly some great grief has overtaken him. Some twenty months ago Aleck was radiant with hope. "If we are true to ourselves, our destiny and our high mission," he exclaimed in his memorable speech of adhesion to the Montgomery Constitution, "Slavery must become the controlling power of the continent." He predicted that "the Border States will be compelled to join their fortunes to this principle," and pronounced it probable that "all the great States of the Southwest shall gravitate this way." His speech, some four months afterwards, when on his mission from the Confederate Congress for war-funds, though more subdued in some respects, yet abounded with confidence. He declared that "cotton is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny under Providence," and vouched that "one thing is certain—in some way or other the blockade will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe." A change has come over the spirit of Aleck's dream. In the present effusion there is not a promise, nor a prediction, nor a hopeful word. From one end to the other, it is but one strain of lamentation, deprecation, and desperation.

The speech was opened by an appeal *ad misericordiam*, to the contractors and jobbers, "not to make profits out of articles needed by men in the field." It was terrible to do so. This was the most calamitous war ever known since the Christian Era. "We all feel it." Contractors and jobbers should have some mercy. Mr. Stephens realizes that "the responsibility and guilt of the war must be fearful somewhere;" but anxiously deprecates the putting of this responsibility and guilt upon himself or his associates. He pleads that it all comes from the wicked obstinacy of the North in refusing to abide by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." With characteristic rebel willfulness the rebel Vice-President mutilates and perverts the doctrine of the Declaration. What he quoted was only part of the sentence. The very next clause qualifies it so as absolutely to make the passage dead against him—its language being, "Whenever any form of government becomes *destructive of these ends* [*i. e.*, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,] it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it." The very crime of the Confederacy is that they have undertaken to destroy a Government which was not destructive of these ends; in other words, that they rebelled without necessity. The whole body of the Declaration is taken up with a recital of the "long train of abuses and usurpations" which could gain no redress, and which left no recourse but revoluiionary resistance. In the judgment of our fathers, it was not enough that they desired a new Government; they had to show that the old Government was an insufferable engine of oppression. The Declaration upholds revolution only *as an extreme resort*. Its whole tenor is a recognition that nothing short of virtual necessity can justify resistance to established authority. The right of revolution is like the right of taking life. There is such a right, but only in an extreme case. Self-preservation alone confers it. For Alexander H. Stephens and his fellow-criminals to plead the example of our fathers as a justification of *their* acts, is as brazen as it would be for a wanton murderer to plead the example of a man who had used the knife to save his life. The murderer might as decently appeal to the code on justifiable homicide, as these rebels to the Declaration on justifiable revolution. All this deprecation of the stern verdict of history is futile. The "fearful responsibility and guilt" of this war will rest forever against those who, for no good cause, raised their parricidal arms against the constituted authorities of the land.

The Vice President holds out no hope; and yet he invokes his hearers "never to give it up." "Let the world know," he says, "and let history record this fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that, though our country may be invaded, our land laid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South would die in defence of their rights, but they could never be conquered." This is the language of desperation. We have no doubt that it is the real feeling of the rebel leaders. They know that a restored Union, even if it spared their lives, would seal their political fate forever. They staked their all on the cast, and there is no room for hope if it goes against them. But their present followers will not put themselves in such desperate straits. No people, in the mass, have ever yet died for any cause, and the examples of New-Orleans and Norfolk, Newbern and Nashville and Memphis, show very conclusively that the Southern people will be no exception. The leaders may rush on to destruction as recklessly as they please, and may implore the masses ever so piteously to follow suit, but there is a limit beyond which the people at large cannot be made to go, and that limit is a long way short of "the last ditch." Though there were an Aleck Stephens at every crossroad in the Confederacy, they could not persuade the people to such extravagance of folly as he has urged them on to. The rebel masses will be conquered into submission to the Constitution; and will live, if for nothing else, at least to teach their children to curse the day on which they ever gave themselves up to the revolutionary rule of Davis and Stephens.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

We publish this morning a selection from the mass of diplomatic correspondence sent in to Congress by the Secretary of State. So rapid is the progress of events in this war, that incidents a year old lose much of their interest, and very many of the questions discussed in Mr. Seward's letters have already passed beyond the domain of public curiosity. Many of them, however, throw considerable light on the motives of various movements of our Government, and supply an interpretation of its action which the public will be glad to receive. This feature of the correspondence applies especially to what has been done, and left undone, on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Seward has at no time concealed or overlooked the fact that the rebellion, if protracted for any considerable time, must inevitably involve the destruction of Slavery, and thus lead to a complete reconstruction of Southern industry and a corresponding revolution in the whole system of Commerce between the United States and foreign nations. But he has always hoped and believed that, in the absence of foreign intervention, the rebellion might be quelled without the necessity of resorting to a measure so extreme; while at the same time he has pointed out, especially in his letter to Mr. Adams of February 17, of the present year, the fallacy of the opinion, which secession agents have carefully propagated in Europe, that the United States were engaged in an attempt to strengthen Slavery. When, however, the progress of the war rendered it necessary to issue the Proclamation of Emancipation, Mr. Seward vindicates it against anticipated objections abroad, and urges that, while its results will be beneficial to the cause of humanity, it is to be regarded purely as a military act.

Mr. Seward discusses, also, at length, in the letters which we copy, the subject of the blockade, the project of intervention, and the other topics to which the events and speculations of the year have given rise. His correspondence is marked by the same general characteristics as that of the preceding year. He is always sanguine, allowing no disasters or disappointments to check for a moment his cheerful courage, and insisting in almost every letter that the rebellion is just at its last gasp. While we cannot too much admire the mental and moral elasticity which such a temper indicates, and although Mr. Seward's prophecies ought, upon every principle of justice and of right, to have come true, events have proved too stubborn for them, and they still remain to be fulfilled. We trust that the next six months may put a different face upon his predictions and upon the general aspect of public affairs.

The correspondence thus far published relates entirely to our relations with England. We shall have occasion to refer to the remaining portion hereafter.

The Hanging of 300 Indians.

We published, yesterday morning, a letter addressed to President Lincoln by the Members of Congress from Minnesota, concerning the fate of 300 Indians who have been convicted of participation in the horrible massacres of the past summer in that State. These 300 Indians have been sentenced to be hung; and the Members of Congress from that State, having heard that the President intended to pardon them, have addressed him this letter. They relate incidents of the massacre calculated to impress the President, as they must impress the world, with a sense of the unredeemed brutality and ferocity which marked the acts of these Indians, and which form part of their character. Nothing can be more conclusive upon this point than the facts they narrate. That every one of these monsters deserve death,—that justice will be deprived of part of its due, so far as the action of human tribunals is concerned, if they are not hung, no one can for a moment question. And still more evident is it that every relative, friend and neighbor of those who fell victims to the ferocity of these bestial miscreants will feel personally outraged if a single one of them should escape the gallows.

We must, however, submit to Senator Wilkinson and his associates, that the President of the United States has a larger duty to perform than that which grows out of the feelings of individuals, or of a local community, however large that community, and however just those feelings may be. The simultaneous execution of 300 persons, no matter what may have been their crimes, is an awful event—one which is without example, so far as we are aware, in the history of any Christian nation, unless France during the Reign of Terror is entitled to that appellation; and one which cannot fail to effect largely and seriously the character of the nation in the eyes of the world and on the pages of permanent history. Its effect, moreover, on the tribes of Indians hovering on our Western Border is, to say the least, a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and on which those who have had the largest official and other opportunities of forming a judgment, have not come to the same conclusion as that expressed by the members of Congress from Minnesota in their memorial. The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Dole, for example, does not hesitate to say that their indiscriminate execution, drawing no distinction between the leaders who instigated the massacre and those who blindly followed their commands, would beget in their savage breasts a "feeling of revenge which might be smothered, but would never be extinguished."

However this may be, it is the duty of the President to take all these aspects of the case into his most attentive and serious consideration:—and his action, if it be such as the nation has a right to expect at his hands, must depend upon these large and comprehensive views. Without attempting at present to express any opinion as to what that action should be, we must protest most urgently against the motives by which the Minnesota members of Congress have attempted to control it. They are these:

"The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, *have stood firm by you and your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support.* They have not violated the law. They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extremities. These Indians are now at their mercy, but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believe that the President would deal with them justly.

We protest against the pardon of these Indians, because if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and criminal than they ever were before, believing, as they certainly will believe, that the Great Father at Washington either justifies the act or is afraid to punish them for their crimes. We protest against it because *if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the enraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law.* These two peoples cannot live together. We do not wish to see mob-law inaugurated in Minnesota, as it certainly will be if you force the people to it. We tremble at the approach of such a conditionof things in our State. You can give us peace or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, Sir, in view of all we have suffered, and of the dangers which still await us, *let the law be executed, let justice be done our people.*

With high respect, Sir,
M. S. WILKINSON,
CYRUS ADLDRICH,
WM. WINDOM."

The appeal to political sympathy—the claim based on party support—with which this protest opens, strikes us as so utterly in violation of every sentiment of propriety, that we dismiss it without further remark. The effect upon the Indian tribes of any interference upon the President's part with the rigorous execution of the law is a just and fair consideration to be urged; though as we have already shown, it is by no means so clear and free from doubt as this memorial would have us believe. But the threat that "if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the form of law, the *enraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law*," is one which in justice alike to themselves and their constituents, these gentlemen should never have permitted themselves to urge. The fact may be as stated. We can understand perfectly and can make all due allowance for the feeling that would prompt the mob-massacre of these wretches in the case supposed. But it is not creditable to their own sense of social character, for members of Congress to put forward such a purpose as a menace to the President, intended to overawe and control his action upon one of the most solemn and awful questions ever brought to his official cognizance. Their duty and his, so far as that point is concerned, is perfectly clear. It is to take all needful precautions against an event so perilous to the character and fortunes of the State and the nation, against which they have now been fully forewarned.

We have not the slightest fear that the President will underrate the importance of inflicting upon these inhuman savages precisely that punishment which will, on a large view of the case, best subserve the ends of justice, promote the safety and welfare of the Western people, and consult the honor and permanent credit of the country. Whether this will exact or permit the execution of every one of these 300 convicts, or whether it will dictate the hanging of part of them, and the infliction of some equally efficacious, but less shocking penalty upon the rest, is a question we are disposed to leave wholly to his own careful and conscientious judgment. We only protest against an attempt to influence that judgment by such motives and menaces as those addressed to him by the members of Congress from Minnesota.

Grenada Captured—Its Importance.—The days of the rebellion in Mississippi seem to be numbered. A few days ago Gens. Grant and Sherman were pressing down rapidly upon the rebel front, supposed to rest on the Tallahatchie River, some twenty miles south of Holly Springs. Without waiting for an attack, the enemy hastily abandoned his position and retreated, burning large quantities of stores. This retreat was surprising and sadly discomfiting to the rebel population in the rear of the rebel position. It caused plantations to be deserted on the instant; immense crops of cotton were left ungathered in the fields; and the people, white and black, commenced a tumultuous stampede southward.

We had occasion at the time to speak of this unaccountable flight of the rebel army. But we now have, no doubt, the explanation. Some short time since, Gen. Hovey left Helena, Ark., with twenty thousand men, on transports, whom he landed at Friar's Point, twelve miles below, on the Mississppi side. With these men, it was supposed, he meant to make an overland march of about seventy miles, to Grenada—a very important railroad point, the occupation of which would cut off the rebel army on the Tallahatchie from all communication with Jackson or Vicksburgh. This would be fatal to the rebel force in Northern Mississippi. It would be crushed between the overwhelming Union forces north and south of it, or compelled to a speedy and disorganizing retreat eastward toward the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which would leave Jackson and Vicksburgh to the mercy of the Union army. And this would insure the immediate opening of the Mississippi River and the expulsion of the rebel armies almost entirely from the State.

After the landing of Gen. Hovey's expedition at Friar's Point, we had for some time no note of him. But it is now likely the rebel army on the Tallahatchie had, and that their precipitate retreat was caused by the information by telegraph from Grenada, that the latter place was threatened by Gen. Hovey's march inland. They may have hoped to fall back, by railroad, to Grenada, in time to save the place. But in this, if it was their calculation, they have been disappointed. It is announced in the Memphis papers that Gen. Hovey has reached and occupied Grenada almost without opposition. This, if true, is one of the most important achievements in the Southwest. It puts the entire railroad system of Mississippi in possession of our troops, renders the immediate reduction of Vicksburgh absolutely certain, and so deranges the internal communications of the rebel armies in Mississippi as to almost insure their destruction.

Manœuvering War Vessels—The Keokuk.—An incident at the launch of the "Whitney Battery, *Keokuk*, on Saturday, was a timely commentary on the new principle of war-ship construction embodied in that vessel—two independent screw-propellers for rapid turning. As the iron-clad was disposed to be leisurely in taking to cold water, the *Stillman Witt*, steamtug, having one screw, was signaled to send her a hawser and try coercion. Now, if the *Keokuk* should ever be called upon for similar service, she would reverse one of her screws, drive the other ahead, turn on her heel and back up, about as fast as we write the process. But the *Stillman Witt* with one screw, could turn round only on a long radius by a succession of cruises forward and back, which she made, and in about a quarter of an hour got her stern where her head was, made fast her hawser and pulled out the *Keokuk*.

What is a mere convenience in the commercial marine is beginning to be deemed a necessity in the navy. In attack and retreat, in keeping the strong side of battery or protection next the enemy and vulnerable or wounded parts away from him, in striking a direct blow as a ram, in wriggling out of the jaws of the foe when surrounded, and out of or into narrow channels when fighting in shoal water, and in all conceivable manœuvering, the power of rapid turning without making headway, is obviously in the same range of importance as high speed and invulnerable armor.

This power is one of the leading features of the Stevens battery. It was designed and put in operation by the father of the present Mr. Stevens, in 1804; and his two-screw vessels—perhaps the *first* craft that could really be called a steamboat—is now in tolerable preservation at Hoboken. Only one other American iron-clad has two screws, the *Onondaga*, building at the Morgan Iron-works. Meanwhile the English are appreciating the advantages of the system. The Admiralty are experimenting with reference to the application of auxiliary turning power to the *Warrior* and her consorts. Capt. Symonds, of London, has designed a two-screw war vessel, and the experts are beginning to urge it there, in a form which means that it will be adopted, while we are hesitating, especially since the trial of a commercial vessel similarly constructed—the *Flora*, (about the size of the *Keokuk*,) which turned a complete circle on her centre in three and a half minutes.

Two screws have other advantages. For instance, in light-draught vessels there is not depth enough for *one* screw of sufficient diameter to give the required speed. Two screws may double the power without increasing the draft.

We expect to hear that the *Keokuk* has fought better, held out longer, and damaged the enemy more than any vessel of similar capacity in other respects, but without this important feature of "striking an attitude" at short notice.

International Relief.—Under this well-chosen designation, the Committee of New-York citizens, seeking to enlist the coöperation of the whole country in the National effort so auspiciously commenced for relieving, at least in part, the sufferings of the English operatives, have made the stirring appeal to the American people which we publish this morning. It speaks for itself—bearing broadly on its face the expanded Christian charity, the duty alike of individuals and communities, of men and nations. It simply and clearly states our national duty as the necessary result of the abundance of food wherewith Heaven has blessed us, and due on every principle of gratitude to our Maker, in generous measure, to the famishing. With a discreet magnanimity, alike wise and generous, the address wholly forbears to degrade its humane labor by any consideration of political expediency, or the slightest allusion to any action, either in the past or future, taken or expected to be taken either by the British Government or the British people.

Under Niagara—Church's New Picture of the Falls.—Our finest landscape painter has nationalized his name by his close and devoted study of our finest waterfall. His grand general view of the great cataract has already identified his fame with the beauty and splendor which his daring pencil was the first successfully to reproduce, making Niagara come to thousands who might never have been able to go to Niagara; and the art-lovers of New-York have now the opportunity of enjoying another aspect of the great water, seized by the same firm hand, and fixed forever in all its combined terror and loveliness upon the obedient canvas.

At the rooms of Mr. Goupil, in Broadway, a numerous and appreciative company assembled Saturday, to witness the first exhibition in this country of a picture which Mr. Church has baptized by the expressive name of "Under Niagara." Painted in May last, this picture was sent at once to England, to be chromo-lithographed, and having been purchased in the interval by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of this City, it has just returned to its fortunate owner, who most considerately consents to its public exhibition before adding it to the treasures of his private collection.

"Under Niagara" describes itself in its name. The spectator comes up to the picture with a sense of down-rushing force and volume that fairly take one's breath. Sketched from the deck of the little *Maid of the Mist*, Mr. Church's new painting was finished in a single day of fervid and impetuous toil, and while it bears no marks of haste in the composition or in the handling, it lives, and glows and moves, with the vivacious reality of the impression which must have held the artist's brain to his work without pause till the task was done. High up, giddily high, to the left, the white foaming waters lift themselves to the tremendous plunge and form a surging crest of yeasty columns, leap down with an impulse so absolute

and full of force that one listens involuntarily for the thunder of the crash into their abyss.

From the river below the shattered masses rise again in a cloud of purple spray which rolls in fold upon fold of shimmering vapor, along the lower base of the picture, bends in exquisitely truthful undulations to the finely suggested curve of the cataract, and rising ever higher as it recedes, floats away finally, far to the right, in a deliciously treated smoke of curling mist through which and beyond which—far beyond—the clear, emerald green of the remoter fall gleams luminous and enchanting upon the eye.

This is the whole picture. The rush of waters—the drapery of mist—the sense of height and distance—and above, in a contrast all the more exquisite that it is left first to hint and then reveal itself—the calm, ethereal blue of the skies.

These are all the elements of the painting—they are all the elements, also, of the scene—and the painting, as all, we think, who saw it Saturday felt, is the scene. It is Niagara in motion. Niagara felt and heard as well as seen, and it will take its place at once in the permanent company of landscapes really great, as the reflection of a grand effect in nature from the mirror of a seeing eye and understanding heart. Its technical merits are of a very high order, and in the treatment, both of the river-water and of vapor, Mr. CHURCH shows a positive advance upon the already remarkable excellence in these particulars of his previous and more extended view of the great cataract.

CAMPAIGN OF THE MISSISSIPPI--THE SITUATION

Consequences of the Battle of Corinth—The Three Armies of the West—Their Lines of Movement—Coming Events—The Right Plans Adopted.

THE BEECHES, Nov., 1862.

Cheer up, again, I say. The change in our Commanders has worked as great a change in our prospects as have this glorious sun and clear heaven upon the face of nature, but lately clad in the dark clouds of November. Let others feel as they may, I was glad when the President *relieved* MCCLELLAN and BUELL. I hope it was a relief to them, for it certainly was to the country. But let the past bury its dead. Incompetent Generals will hasten to oblivion with the alacrity of a lead ball in water.

Let us return to the present. You have published ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Corinth; the only good report we have had during the war. We can now see clearly what the rebels were the first to tell us, that the battle of Corinth was one of the most important in the war, and one of the bloodiest. The rebels considered it the greatest misfortune they met with, except the fall of New-Orleans, and they were nearly right. If they had succeeded we should have lost West Tennessee, in all probability; while, by their defeat, we shall recover what remains untaken of the Mississippi Valley. Let us look at the situation and the prospect. The grand army of the West now forms *three* armies, each larger than any handled by the great FREDERICK. These armies move on different lines, but in such a way that they will all most effectually coöperate with each other. The army of the Mississippi is organizing, and nearly ready, at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. MCCLERNAND. The army of West Tennessee is now in North Mississippi—is steadily marching forward under GRANT. The army of Middle Tennessee is steadily advancing under ROSECRANS, who, at Corinth, commanded a corps of GRANT's army. These Generals are all fighting Generals, and each of them has the excellent qualification of being heartily feared and detested by the rebels. VAN DORN and BRAGG's armies would as soon fight the dragon as GRANT or ROSECRANS. In reply to strictures upon his military skill, (which is certainly open to criticism,) GRANT is reported to say: "I have never failed, and that is all I or the country care about. How or by what means is of minor importance." That is true. The country wants the armies to advance and the rebels crushed. When that is done, there will be little inquiry about how.

The army of MCCLERNAND, it is well known, will advance on the axial line of the Mississippi, with a view to clear that great river of all rebels, and lay its great slave plantations under the guns of our gunboats, when Slavery will be *between the upper and the nether millstone*. By the way, this is the great dread, the awful sickness, which is now lying on the hearts of Southern rebels, Northern sympathizers and European aristocracies. They have tried to make out no harm will be done by the Proclamation! Let Mr. LINCOLN stand firm, and the army do its duty, and the hour of doom to Slavery is come. Let it come! Slavery and the rebellion will be crushed beyond the power of human redemption. And where are the mourners among all the good, the humane, the Christian friends of human welfare? And yet I feel sad, that grim-visaged war, with its bloody rites, must do what every principle of wisdom, every consideration of human happiness, urged the nation to do long ago, by gradual and gentle means. The troops of my native State are now camping amidst the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and, wherever they go, the negroes immediately seize their freedom, and defy their masters. *See the beginning of that breaking up of Southern society*, which is not conquest, but far worse. The change will be as great as that which broke up the Roman Empire. But, let us return.

The army of GRANT, you know, is steadily making its way into the heart of Mississippi. It will repair the railroads, secure the bridges, and probably be soon at a point in Mississippi where it can coöperate with MCCLERNAND, if that be necessary, or turn toward ROSECRANS, if that is necessary. I do not believe the army of VAN DORN will fight short of Jackson or Meridian, but, if it does, I do not believe in its power of successful resistance. If the rebel army there be beaten or driven off, you see, by consulting the map, what immense consequences will follow. All of Mississippi and Louisiana, and a large part of Alabama, including Mobile and Vicksburgh, will be in our possession, irredeemably. Suppose nothing more was done, what remains of the Southern Confederacy? Texas and Arkansas are cut off and made powerless; Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana are conquered; and the Confederacy is reduced to only six Eastern States. This assumes, of course, GRANT's success. The consequences are so tremendous that the rebels will make two or three desperate stands in the end—one in the interior of the State, and the others at Vicksburgh and Mobile.

In the meanwhile the third army of ROSECRANS will advance to a very different but equally important work. You will see, on the map, a triangle, at the angles of which lie Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton. I have already referred to this as the key of the rebel country, lying in and on the flanks of the Cumberland Mountains. Once taken we shall command East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, (including the only important salt works the rebels have,) and Northern Georgia. The grand army of the East will then have nothing left but Virginia and the Carolinas. Surely it can manage them. Thus you see the lines of movement are now where one of two results must happen, and that in a short time. Either the Union armies must be thoroughly defeated and thrown back, or the Southern Confederacy will be as completely conquered as Poland.

I see the correspondent of the London *Times*, like a great many stupid people in this country, says the South will be *exterminated* before they can be conquered! This is great nonsense. They have manifested not the least disposition to be exterminated. Why, we hold two-thirds of Tennessee and half Louisiana, including New-Orleans and Memphis; do the people there show any wish to be *exterminated?* When WEITZEL, (a Cincinnati Lieutenant,) visited Mrs. BRAXTON BRAGG, and the sugar-planters of the Lafourche, did they jump into the next lagoon and call upon the Naiads to weep for them? No such thing. They very politely asked for our soldiers to *protect* them from that corner-stone of republican institutions—their negro slaves! I give the South credit for any reasonable degree of hate toward the Yankees, and any measure of courage and determination; but it is sheer nonsense to talk of any people waiting to be exterminated. What do you suppose the rebel cotton planters around Lagrange, Grand Junction and Holly Springs, are doing? Why, they have got every cart and every mule hard at work, carting cotton to the nearest railroad station to sell to the Yankees. Let nobody trouble themselves about the last ditch or the final extermination. We have a great work to do, and the South a great suffering to undergo; but it will not include extermination. We must *destroy their military organization*, and take all their forts; and when that is done, it will last forever. What can a people do without arms and armies? You cannot show me a people anywhere on earth who made successful resistance under such circumstances.

The South has a great suffering to undergo, and it is not merely that of conquest. There might be a military conquest, and little suffering to a people; but it is the *breaking up of their social system*. There is but one way to avoid this—the unconditional submission of the rebels to the laws and Constitution. Can you or any one see any other result? You may talk of peace-offerings as much as you please, but the South will accept of no terms of peace till that very conquest comes of which I have spoken—and then all terms are impossible.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Armistice Proposition—Course of the Parisian Press—Interpretations of the Recent Elections—Motives of the French Government—The French in Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1862.

Whatever developments have taken place since my last in regard to the armistice proposition go to confirm the two principal points I have already made, to wit: that the measure was intended to produce an impression in France, and that the excuse for it was the attitude of the Democratic Party in the United States.

The official and semi-official papers naturally feel themselves bound to defend the French proposition, in order to render its fall as easy as possible. The *Moniteur* attacks the English Ministry and declares that in the refusal to accept the French proposition that Cabinet falsifies the sentiment of the British people. The official paper and its satellites also swing in the air, in order to dazzle and deceive the French people, the words "humanity and civilization" as applied to their peace effort in America, and they are trying to impress upon their readers the idea that an analogy exists between the position in the United States and that in Mexico. Mr. LINCOLN is another JUAREZ, Mr. SEYMOUR and the WOODS are the Almontes and the Mirandas, and France is the arbiter and civilizer. The Democratic Party, which is represented daily by the French Press as desiring the cessation of the war, is held up as inviting European intervention, and as being ready, like ALMONTE & Co., to enter into a treaty with the foreigner in order to overthrow the despot and demagogue at Washington. You are extremely fortunate in the interest of your temper in not being obliged to read the expositions of American affairs which appear in the foreign Press. But a mistake has been made by the Government at Washington in giving too little importance to the influence of the Press. No efforts have been made by the Government, not one cent has been spent to counteract the constant misrepresentation of the secession Press, until the object sought for—the preparation of the public mind for Government action has been arrived at, and it would not be surprising if the French people should be finally driven into the belief that they have as much of a mission to fulfill in the United States as in Mexico. The French people are thoroughly friendly to the people of the United States; but the secession Press tells them daily that the country is now divided in two, and that their forefathers aided as much one half as the other; that the Southern half besides is more like France than the other, contains more Frenchmen, and—they are not ashamed to print—is more important, commercially, than the other. The latter statement is corroborated in some sort by the circumstance that many workmen are suffering for the want of cotton, while the silk trade with the North is nearly as active as it ever was, and they do not go beyond this superficial argument. There is no telling, therefore, to what extent the public mind of France may be led astray; by skillful manipulation they may be prepared for any action the Government may see fit to follow out, when that action concerns questions as far removed as are those of America.

To such false interpretations—at least it is to be hoped they are false—does the conduct of the Democratic Party in New-York give rise, that a leading French paper says: "The Secessionists here (at Paris) are in the joy of a great triumph. The election in New-York of the Democrat, SEYMOUR, has enchanted them. They say that his first act will be to declare that the Central Government has no longer the confidence of the citizens of New-York, and that he will publish a declaration in which he will announce his separation from the policy of Mr. LINCOLN. He will authorize a refusal to pay the taxes, and will order the return of the New-York troops from the army." It seems to be high time that the patriotic citizens in the Democratic Party should take some steps to set public opinion right as to their real sentiments—in other words, to "define their position."

Notwithstanding the editors of the Liberal Press understand very well the motives of the French Government in proposing an armistice, they leave these motives in the dark in order the better to attack the document. After quoting that part of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the French circular, in which he says that, according to his information from the United States, such an offer from foreign Powers would do more harm than good, *La Presse*, in the following lines, pushes irony to its extreme limit: "A fact which will be remarked in the note of M. GORTSCHAKOFF," says the *Presse*, "is the extent to which the information he receives from America differs from that received by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. The Russian and English Ministers have drawn from the reports of their diplomatic agents in America a conviction exactly the opposite of that of the French Minister. Both those Ministers declare that a project of conciliation would not only not have any chance of being accepted, but would even turn against the object proposed. The very marked difference which thus exists between the diplomatic information received by France and that received by Russia and England renders intelligible the following phrase, found in the reply of Lord RUSSELL, and of which we did not at first seize the meaning: 'The Government of Her Majesty will communicate to that of France all the information they may be able to receive from Washington or from Richmond on this important subject.'"

I am told this morning that another dispatch has been sent by the French Government to that of England on the subject of a friendly armistice, and that this dispatch is based upon the success of the Seymour Party in New-York. The argument, if I am rightly informed, is this: That the inevitable negro insurrection of the 1st of January, which would not only inaugurate a terrible epoch of barbarism, but would also destroy the cotton culture, ought to be averted, if possible, and that the success of the Democratic Party is an evidence that there is a powerful party in the North willing to coöperate with France and England in the good work. The argument is thought to be sufficient to induce England to return upon her decision.

The *Constitutionnel*, which has been promising for some days an important article in explanation of the armistice dispatch of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, publishes this article this morning over the signature of "One of Your Readers,"—a signature which is believed to cover the name of the Private Secretary of the Minister. This document is mild and almost apologetic in tone, and it would be difficult to draw from it any semblance of hostility toward the United States; it explains in what consists the "ponderation of forces" between the two contending parties, and decides that the position of the National forces at this moment is worse than it was a year ago. At New-Orleans the National forces have only conquered the streets and houses; the whole population mock at and scorn the army of occupation. The article terminates with the expression that *under the armistice France would have lent her aid to a restoration of the Union*, but that if it had been found impossible to prevent a separation she would have endeavored to diminish the evils that would have attended the separation.

The *Siècle* says that to it the most striking thing in this attempted American negotiation is the joy of England and Russia in being able to isolate France in America at a moment when with her 40,000 men in Mexico and her coquetting with her neighbor of Mexico, the Southern Confederacy, she appears to be trying to set herself up as the arbiter of American affairs.

In his dispatch to the Italian Government, in reply to the dispatch of Gen. DURANDO, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS says that it is not in accordance with the general policy of the French Government to exercise any pressure upon foreign Governments. The same principle, it is to be hoped, is to be applied in America as well as in Europe.

In regard to Mexico, more troops, it is said, are about to be sent out. In the fixing of the budget for the coming years, an allowance has been made for the payment of 80,000 men to carry out the projects, whatever they may be, of the Government in Mexico. But little short of 50,000 of these men have been sent out, but whether the rest will be needed or not future developments will show. The consummation of men will, as every one knows, be large, and the French Government believes in large reserves. Strange reports are in circulation in regard to this large force, and very many people are of opinion that the Government really designs lending its aid to the Southern Confederacy.

The adjudication of the contract for rails for the railway from Vera Cruz to Cordova has been given to the English house of BLOUNT & Co., of the Rue de la Paix, Paris. The rails will be of English fabrication, and are to be delivered at Vera Cruz for 215 francs the ton. The number of tons required is 6,100, at a total cost of 1,300,000 francs.

Various reports have been in circulation for the past fortnight, in regard to a complot said to have been discovered in connection with the inauguration by the Emperor of the new Boulevard du Prince Eugene. There is reason to believe there was nothing worse threatened on that occasion than a political demonstration.

MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU's luck as regards the weather was so unexceptionally good on Saturday, that some part of the previous losses of the week was retrieved by the brilliant gathering that attended the "Dinorah" *matinée* on that day. It must be admitted that the elements and Brooklyn have done their worst to discomfort our always cautious and usually fortunate *impressario*. All the fine nights were showered upon the City of Churches, where people talk about opera but care little for it, and all the stormy ones were reserved for New-York, where people *do* gratify their curiosity in this and other respects. Let us hope that Mr. GRAU will find the skies more propitious on this the last week of his present season. As for Brooklyn, he can obtain his revenge there on the most economical and reasonable of plans—by staying away. The four nights last given in that cheerful Mausoleum of Art, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, involved a loss of twelve hundred dollars—the Directors contributing to this result by taxing Mr. GRAU an extra fifty dollars per night, because he happened to give opera with heavy expenses, instead of drama, like Miss HERON, with a small outlay. By not bothering himself with the tedious twaddlers who manage the concern, Mr. GRAU can thus save twelve hundred dollars on any four nights of any month of the present year. And he is likely to be governed by this judicious view of the matter; for, unmoved by the indifference of the public, he remembers with bitterness the extortion of the huckstering Directors, and swears horribly and in several languages that he will never more set foot in Brooklyn until they have restored to him the two hundred dollars of which he considers himself wrongfully deprived. This settles the matter; for no one supposes for a moment that the Directors will behave liberally in the premises.

At the New-York Academy of Music, MEYERBEER's opera of "Dinorah" will be played to-night for the last time. The work has met with its usual success in this City, as in other capitals of the Old World. It was received with enthusiasm by one set of critics—with contempt by another. In the meantime the public has slowly warmed up to its beauties, and the "houses," in consequence, continue good. We shall be disappointed if "Dinorah" does not become one of the most popular operas in the Italian *repertoire*. Its withdrawal is rendered necessary by the arrangements of the week, which are as follows: to-night, "Dinorah;" on Wednesday, "Il Ballo in Maschera;" on Friday, "I Puritani;" on Saturday, a grand Matinée. In addition to this, there will be a popular night, at theatre prices, on Tuesday, when "Norma," with LORINI and MORENSI, will be performed. The season ends on Monday, next week, with MOZART's "Don Giovanni," after which the company will repair to Philadelphia, and return to New-York on the 5th of January.

At the German Opera the most interesting event of the week will be the benefit to Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ on Thursday next. The opera selected for the occasion is BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio"—a work which is grand enough for the most ravenous of classical appetites. In addition to this there will be a presentation of a *bâton* to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, and we are sure a hearty amount of applause. About the success of the evening there is no doubt. People not only buy tickets but persist in sending checks to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, so that there is a strong probability of his becoming a millionare before the end of the week. Let us hope that he will be spared this ignominious fate. To-night the "Poachers" will be performed for the fifth time. The announcements elsewhere are as follows: At Laura Keene's the brilliantly successful spectacle of "Blondette;" at Wallack's the "Clandestine Marriage;" at the Winter Garden "Born to Good Luck," "An Hour in Seville" and "My Precious Betsy;" at Niblo's Garden, Mr. FORREST as *Richelieu*; at Barnum's Museum, BOUCICAULT's "Colleen Bawn," and at Campbell's Minstrels, Fourteenth-street, a new programme of negro minstrelsy.

M. PAUL JUIGNET's company of French comedians gave their usual performance at Niblo's pretty saloon on Saturday evening. The pieces selected for the occasion were "Le Feu au Cnovent" and "Deux Hommes du Nord," both of which were excellently acted. In the first, Mons. ERNEST GRAVIER made his *début*, and achieved a success which, if it is justified by subsequent performances, cannot fail to place him at the head of light comedy actors in the City. Mlle. ANNA HAMBURG, as *Adrienne*, also made a most favorable impression. We are sorry that we cannot say a word or two in praise of the stage management. On Saturday it was slow and tiresome to the last degree.

The HUTCHINSON family will give their first concert of the season in the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

If Fortune can be said to smile upon a man when she drives him from pillar to post, and threatens, through a perfect *embarras de richesses*, to leave him houseless and homeles, the goddess may be said to be positively grinning on Mr. DE CORDOVA. Dodworth's Hall, having proved too small to admit to seats, or even standing room, the numerous admirers of this popular humorist, he resorted to Niblo's Saloon, believing that this spacious hall would accommodate all his friends, and leave some little space to spare. Even the capacity of Niblo's, however, proved too limited for the practical manifestation of all the partiality which the public have in store for the gentleman whom they design to honor. Chairs were placed throughout the aisles, and even in the orchestra, on Tuesday evening last, and yet crowds of persons were obliged to go home, without having been able to obtain standing room within earshot of the lecturer. Mr. DE CORDOVA will give the last lecture of the course on Thursday evening, 11th inst., the subject being "Old and New New-York."

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS announce that their eighth season of six *soirées* of chamber music to be given at DODWORTH's Room on Tuesday evenings, at intervals of two and three weeks, will commence on the 23d instant. The artists are, as heretofore, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, (piano-forte,) Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,) Mr. J. MOSENTHAL, (second violin,) Mr. G. MATSKA, (viola,) and Mr. F. BERGNER, (violoncello.) The programme for the entire series is as follows:

I. SOIREE.

1. Quintet, Piano and Stringed Instruments, (E flat minor, Opus 87.)...Hummel.
2. Quartet, (F major, Opus 18, No. 1,)...Beethoven.
3. Fantasie-Stücke, Piano, Opus 12, Nos. 2, 3 and 4...Schumann.
4. Quintet, Stringed Instruments, (G minor,)...Mozart.

II. SOIREE.

1. Trio, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,)...Beethoven.
2. Trio, (D minor, Opus 63,)...Schumann.
3. Quartet, (D minor, Posthumous,)...Schubert.

III. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (C major, No. 2,)...Cherubini.
2. Trio, (D major, Opus 70,)...Beethoven.
3. Quartet, (A major, Opus 41, No. 3,)...Schumann.

IV. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (F major, No. 8,)...Mozart.
2. Trio, (B flat major, Opus 99,)...Schubert.
3. Quartet, (C major, Opus 59, No. 9,)...Beethoven.

V. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (E flat major, No. 4)...Mozart.
2. Sonate, Piano and Violin, (E major, No. 3,)...Bach.
3. Polonaises, Piano, (A major, C minor, Opus 40,)...Chopin.
4. Octet, (E flat major, Opus 20,)...Mendelssohn.

VI. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (C major, Opus 33, No. 3,)...Haydn.
2. Sonate, Piano and Violin, (B flat major, No. 4,)...Mozart.
3. Concerto, Two Pianos, (C major,)...Bach.
4. Quartet, (C sharp minor, No. 14,)...Beethoven.

Mr. S. B. MILLS' grand vocal and instrumental concert takes place to-morrow evening at the German Opera House, No. 485 Broadway. Mr. MILLS will be assisted by Madame JOHANSSEN, Herr WEINLICH, the Orion Society and the full orchestra of the German Opera.

Miss TERESA CARRENO will give her fifth and last concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, assisted by several well-known artists.

The excellent Band of the Twenty-second Regment, under the direction of Mr. HELMSMULLER, gave a fine concert at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. The cold weather interfered very materially with the attendance, but not with the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough to be present. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. WM. CASTLE were the vocalists.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue their career of pleasant Celtic excitement at this establishment, gathering around themselves nightly crowds of delighted Hibernians. Their present engagement, notwithstanding the inclement weather that has attended it, shows no diminution in the popularity of these mirth-provoking artists. The house has been unusually well attended, and this circumstance, apart from any consideration of the performance, makes it pleasant and cheering to drop in at the theatre, and gaze upon so many faces that are beaming with attention and enjoyment. To criticise the character of the entertainment were a folly. It is a thing of jollity that knocks the critic off his tripod, and rolls him on the ground with aching sides. It has this special object and accomplishes it. The projectiles used are called by courtesy plays, and as a rule are well put upon the stage, and quickly acted, but it is not easy to speak of them as we would of other plays, and this circumstance is the cause of their being, in a measure, overlooked. We owe it to ourselves, therefore, to acknowledge their hearty spirit; the more so, as it has become a sort of fashion to speak slightingly of Mr. WILLIAMS' delineations of Irish character, and to regard them generally as caricatures. It seems to be forgotten that Mr. WILLIAMS has gone through the ordeal of criticism by the very people he represents—perhaps as keen dramatic judges as any audience in the world. In the capital of Ireland, and through all the leading cities, he was recognized as the best living delineator of Irish peasant life. For ourselves, we are content to greet a school of performance which has imparted, and continues to impart, so much pleasure to a large class of the community, and there is but little danger, we think, of its passing from the stage. It certainly never exhibited more vitality than at the present moment.

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Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
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NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held in the New-York University on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members will notice change of hour. F. F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST JUVENILE BOOKS
THIS SEASON ARE:
THE BOBBIN BOY—A true story of the early life of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, elegantly illustrated. A very interesting and valuable book for boys from twelve to sixteen. Price 75 cents.
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FAIRY DREAMS; Or, WANDERINGS IN ELF LAND. A new and highly interesting Fairy Book for girls and boys of all ages. Price, 75 cents.
MAY COVERLY, THE YOUNG DRESSMAKER...
Complete edition...75c.
The Same Book, new edition...38c.
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The above four are all by Mrs. ASHTON, handsomely illustrated.
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The above four are by the same author, handsomely illustrated, and are sold together in a neat box, or separate.
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THE CARDINAL FLOWER...34c.
BURIAL OF THE FIRST BORN...34c.
The above four are by Rev. JOSEPH ALDEN, are handsomely illustrated, and sold together in a neat box, or separate.
A NEW PACKAGE OF TWELVE SELECT TRACTS. Reprinted from the London edition, of which one million have been sold. They are very attractive. Illustrated. For the package...18c.
NEW REWARD CARDS. A package of sixteen, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, &c., &c. Per package...10c.
They are well selected, and very desirable for Sunday-school teachers and others.
The above desirable publications are from the press of
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Boston.
They are sold by the principal booksellers.

DANA'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY.
Manual of Geology: Treating of the Principles of the Science, with special reference to American Geological History. By JAMES D. DANA, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Geology in Yale College.
We have satisfaction in announcing the completion of this important work, the earlier publication of which has been delayed by the state of the author's health. We feel authorized by the opinion of those capable of judging of its merits in stating our conviction that no work which has been issued on Science will be hailed with more satisfaction than this, or will mark more clearly an era in the history of Geological Literature.
The work forms an octavo volume of 800 pages, illustrated with over one thousand figures, and in its entire mechanical execution we have hesitated at no expense or labor which would in any degree add to its beauty, clearness and value. Price, in beveled muslin, $4; half-turkey morocco, marble edges, $4 50.
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We likewise publish:
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AMERICAN EVENTS,
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FRANK MOORE.
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A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
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MASON BROTHERS
Will publish on THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON,
BY JAMES PARTON.
Complete in one crown octavo volume, with steel portrait. Price $1 75.
Being an abridgment of the author's well known Life of Andrew Jackson, in three octavo volumes.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD!
1,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
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100,000 Books suitable for Libraries—make an offer.
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NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

THE PATENT ANKLET—FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—To be worn around the ankle, over the top of the boot, serving as a support, and protecting from the cold and wet, keeping the ankles dry and the stockings clean. For neatness, health, comfort and economy, every lady should have a pair.
For sale at MILLER'S,
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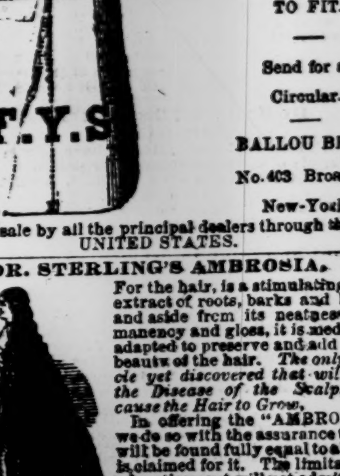

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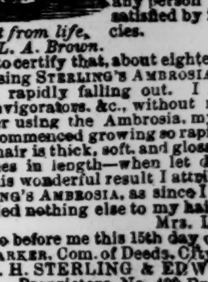

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.
For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*
In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.
This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commensed using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6., 1862.
THE INTEREST OF G. B. FARNUM IN our Firm, ceases from this date. Also, he is no longer in our employment.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS FROM AUCTION,

Will be offered this week at prices much below the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, 25 per cent. under market prices.

PLAID ALL WOOL AND SILK FACE OTTOMANS, One yard wide,
At 75 cents, $1, and $1 25.
Worth $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.

EXTRAORDINARY.
48 CTS. PER YARD.
FIGURED OTTOMANS, ONE YARD WIDE, Really worth $1.

AMAZONE CLOTH—a new article for Mourning Dresses.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, from $2 75, four yards wide.

LACES, 75,000 DOLLARS.
REAL CHANTILLY, BLACK GUIPURE, Application de Bruxelles, Flowering, Edging and Insertion.
The Stock of an Importer and our own Lace Stock to be sold before the end of this season.
NEW REDUCTION, previous to the Holidays.

LEGRAIN, No, 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Needle Work Collars, 6c., 12c.
Needle Work Collars, 18c., 25c.
Needle Work Collars, 31c., 37c.
Needle Work Collars, 50c., 63c.
Needle Work Collars, 75c., 88c.
Needle Work Sets, 75c., 88c.
Needle Work Sets, $1 and $1 25.
Needle Work Sets, $1 50 to $3.
A Fine Assortment of REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25c. to $3.
5,000 yards Needle Work, 3c. to 10c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
LADIES' FINE GRASS LINEN, 18c.
3,000 RICH LACE, 25c. to $1.
NEEDLE WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. up to $2 50.
Flowers for Decorations. Cheap
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, 2c. up.
RIBBONS, CLOSING OUT, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
RIBBONS, VELVET EDGES, 25c.
TRIMMING VELVETS, 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 12c.
BONNET VELVETS, 31c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1.
LOT OF SILK TISSUES FOR EVENING DRESSES, 12c.
Lot of Plain and Fancy PINK SILKS, for dresses, 30c. yard.
BONNET DEPARTEENT.
FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LADIES' FINE DRAB BONNETS, 75c.
LADIES' FINE BLACK BONNETS, 75c.
FINE FELT BLOOMERS, 25c.
FINE FELT VELVET BOUND, 38c., 50c., 63c.
FINE DRAB FELTS, VELVET BOUND, 63c., 75c.
5,000 BONNETS and BLOOMERS, opening from the MANUFACTURERS, CLOSING OUT, 12c., 25c. 38c., 50c., 63c.
SILK PLUSH BLOOMERS, $1 00.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
GENTS' KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, best quality, 88c.
LADIES' BEST KIDS, Plain and Stitched Backs, 75c.
Lot of Spotted KIDS, 25c.
BUCK, CLOTH, MERINO, SILK, BERLIN AND WOOL GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY.
WOOLEN HOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY, Best gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c.
FINE ALPACA TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2c. per yard.
Worsted skirt Braids, 3c.
SPOOL COTTONS, 4c. per dozen
1,000 dozen 1c. per spool.
6,000 dozen 200 yards SPOOL COTTONS 4c.
LOT OF GENUINE ORR'S AND MACNAUGHT'S.
OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Over 1500 lots of goods of every style.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
PARIAN MARBLE, BISQUE, CHINA and ALABASTER, IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
China Tea Sets, 12c. up.
Fancy Boxes, 3c. up.
2,500 varieties in toys.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ON MONDAY, DEC. 8,
WE WILL ADD TO OUR STOCK SEVERAL NOVELTIES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MONTH.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
at $5 and $6,
$7 and $8,
$9 and $10.
AND UPWARD.
We positively assert that no lady can do justice to her own interests by purchasing her Winter cloak, without first examining our garments.
Our prices will be found extraordinary low, as we are determined to keep the prices as near last year as possible. Having resolved to assume the Government Manufacturing Tax for this year, instead of adding to the cost of the goods.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Dec. 8,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at a reduction on former prices for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Put up in DRESS PATTERNS, with PRICE MARKED in FIGURES ON EACH DRESS, and PLACED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS for CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS.
ALSO,
SILK SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SCARFS, ETC.,
At a
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

ARMY SHIRTS.
SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HALF HOSE.
SHAKER-KNIT AND LAMBS' WOOL HALF-HOSE.
SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, &c.
CALF, CLOTH, DOG-SKIN AND SILK GLOVES.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
At the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now in Store a great variety of materials suitable for presents.
SILKS IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, AND PLAIN COLORS
Reps—Ottomans, Merinos, DeLaines,
PLAIDS, IN WOOL AND COTTON AND WOOL,
POPLINS, PLAIN AND PLAID.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
No. 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
LACE COLLARS AND SETS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIFS, HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MUSLIN WORKS AND LACES.
KID GLOVES—WINTER GLOVES.
HOSIERY, &c., AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.—GEORGE KEYES will offer on MONDAY, a large assortment of dress goods purchased at the large auction sales of last week: Ottomon, Velour and Empress Cloths; also, Reps, Plain Silks, French Merinoes, Shawls, etc., all at low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, &c. Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Received per steamer *Persia*,
Will be open on
MONDAY, Dec. 8.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Their entire stock of
FRENCH CASHMERE
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
At decided bargains.
ALSO,
SCOTCH WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $5 and upward.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their large and fashionable stock of
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SEAL-SKIN REDUCED to $5.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
No. 381 Broadway.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
We will offer on
MONDAY, DEC. 8.
Plaid Valencias, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c. and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 20c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS, ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION,
OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILK BONNET VELVETS, comprising every new and desirable shade.
Also, 50 pieces of ALL SILK BLACK VELVETS, 25 per cent. below last year's prices,
FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE AGAIN
Crowded with every description of
BEAVER AND FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
BOTH DRAB AND BLACK,
RUNNING FROM 10 CENTS TO $2 50 EACH.
FULL LINE OF SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
ALSO:
BARGAINS IN SONTAGS AND WOOLLEN HOODS,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THIS WEEK.
NOTICE.—We sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than City Jobbers sell Whole Pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1st OF JANUARY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting of
Black Thread Lace Vails, from $2 25 to $40.
Black Pusher Lace Vails, from $1 and upward.
Black Guipure Thread and French Laces, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Real Point Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.
ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES.
Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at
REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two highly respectable English servants, lately arrived from the Old Country, desire situations in City or country; would prefer the country; no objection to separate; one as first-rate cook, baker and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or any other domestic duty required; has three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style; will go for moderate wages, and has the very best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; is a valuable servant, and in neatness, efficiency and willingness of disposition cannot fail to please; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted, by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate size family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an American woman, one who understands English and American cooking; can give the best of City references for capability and character. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a highly respectable girl, who can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a competent, tidy woman with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent pastry, soups and game; or regular laundress; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a most respectable American woman, as first-class cook, either in a large private family or a first-class boarding house; or can take a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will be found to be a very superior person and servant; has the most respectable reference as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, games and desserts; the best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the candy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman who understands her business perfectly, in all of the above capacities, and has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a very genteel and highly recommended girl as thorough up-stairs servant; is an excellent waitress, and of the most obliging disposition; a trusty and valuable servant; refers to the last family she lived with. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in a private family, for a competent, reliable young woman, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 153 West 11th-st., this morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can give the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 20th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman with the highest recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid. Would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS LADIES' MAID—NURSE.—WANTED, two women, one as ladies' maid and seamstress, the other as nurse; both must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would do a little chamberwork, or assist with children; would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a respectable young woman, who has lived with her for some months, either as seamstress, waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 61 University-place, at 12 o'clock for several days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; has long and satisfactory reference; lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply at No. 264 West 35th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would do chamberwork and plain cooking; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 240 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 112 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MIDDLE-aged American Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, healthy woman who has lost her own child, as wet nurse; milk five weeks old; good reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East-20th-st., first floor, front room, near 3d-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, used to nursing children, wishes a situation as nurse. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young English girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of the highest respectability, of pleasing address and appearance, well acquainted with all household duties, wishes the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. No objections to children. Address A. B. F., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses, furnished with first-class servants, cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c. Tidy girls for housework; also, men servants, coachmen, waiters, porters, &c. Wanted, immediately, a number of first-class servants.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 400 FOURTH-AV., formerly of Grand-st., are waiting situations for several really desirable servants, as laundresses, waitresses and chambermaids; all with the best of testimonials from their last employers.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands his business in all its various branches of green-house, hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework, both can come well recommended. Address P. O. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER—A GARDENER WANTS A situation. Will take charge of a gentleman's place and farm. Understands the management of glass. Good references given. Address C. M., Box No. 199 *Times* office, for two days,

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; has had many years' experience in the above capacity, and understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country, and has the best of reference from his last employer. A letter for SHAW, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a competent single man as above; understands the care of horses, good driver and groom; willing to make himself generally useful, with good references; willing to go to the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man of 19, who lives with his parent, as clerk in any respectable business, broker or banker preferred; will devote his time to the interests of his employer. A very moderate salary expected. Address H. H., Box No 112 *Times* office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation as book-keeper or assistant in a wholesale boot and shoe or grocery house; good City reference; salary moderate. Address W. E. B, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who understands taking care of horses; can milk cows, and make himself generally useful; has good country reference. Can be seen for two days. Address No. 23 5th-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address W. B., Box No. 258 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked with for the last 8 years. Call, or send to No. 125 21st-st., near 3d-av., in the feed-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN AN INLAND wholesale dry goods commission house, doing a large business. Any young man well recommended, well acquainted with dry goods, with good salesmanship endowments, stating real name, where now or last employed, and where an interview may be had at any particular hour on Tuesday or Wednesday, 9th or 10th inst. will address for two days, P. Q. R., box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a young or middle-aged man as coachman and gardener; English preferred; must be perfectly capable to take care of horses, carriages and harness; also a good driver, and to take care of and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, No. 11 Wall-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, ONE who has good City references, and understands her business thoroughly. If a Protestant, can apply at No. 48 West 25th-st., this (Monday) morning, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and assistant nurse. None need apply but those having best of City reference. Apply, between 5 and 6 P. M. to-day, Dec. 8, at No. 27 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 35 Wall-st. to No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.

They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates, to the procuring of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of owners.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore, which pledge, together with their long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.

Their place of business will be at No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SPECIAL AND PERMMPTORY SALE OF
AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD, SILVER and DIAMOND JEWELRY, Rich 18 carat Imported JEWELRY, Sterling SILVER WARE, &c., &c.,
Being the entire balance of stock of Josef Rafel, Esq., of New-Orleans,
VALUED AT OVER $60,000,
To be sold at public auction, positively without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock.
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms,
NO. 450 BROADWAY.
The stock comprises in part fine English and Swiss Watches in gold and silver cases, both new and second hand; also a large stock of superior solid Silver Ware, fine English Guns, Pistols, Fancy Goods, rich Gold and Diamond Jewelry, &c., &c., and will be arranged in lots to suit the trade.
Descriptive Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
11 o'clock, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8th, 9th and 10th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a solid rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel; do. do. in crimson and gold; do. do. in crimson; do. do. in green and black; black-walnut and mahogany suites of various kinds; library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire à glace, centre tables, canterburies, work tables, buffets, extension tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, superb rosewood chamber suites, black-walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, hall stands, hall racks, &c., making a complete stock of first-class work, to which the notice of buyers is asked, as the sale is absolute.
J. DONOHUE, Assignee.
N. B.—At 12 o'clock, a superior upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PICTURES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., Executor's sale of valuable Pictures, by order of the "Orphans Court" of Baltimore, Geo. M. Gill, Executor of G. S. Oldfield, Esq., deceased, removed to this City for convenience of sale—the entire private gallery of costly pictures, belonging to the above—among them are originals by Turner, Constable, George Morland, Newall, Washington Allston, Bird, of London, Bright, Walter Williams, Boddington, Jan Steen, J. W. Yarnold, Verveck, of Brussels, J. B. Greuse, T. Gainsborough, W. Collins, London, Stanfield, J. M. W. Turner, A. Vickery, Cooper, Achenboch, Foster, Hubert, and others. They are now on exhibition as above. None other than this collection admitted into the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, comprising rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, extension tables, book-cases, bedding, &c, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC 19, AT 11 A. M., AT No. 116 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, mahogany and painted chamber do., walnut extension table, mahogany buffet, lounge, hat stand, oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, meat safe, refrigerator, crockery, glass ware and kitchen furniture, with the gas fixtures.

BY E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 47 Murray-st., a collection of fine oil paintings from the best native and foreign artists. Sale positive.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 201 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire stock of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, will be positively sold without reservation or postponement.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 14, 1862. }

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.
W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED.—ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE HORSES, wagons, and harnesses, good second-hand, and new, payable in cash, real estate, pianos and first rate merchandise. Apply at No. 1 Depau-place, one door from Bleeker street, at 8, 1 and 5 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people,* for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business-paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANK OF AMERICA—JERSEY CITY.—THE bills of the above bank are bought by Geo. D. Arthur & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.; Wm. B. Mott, No. 3 Wall-st., and others, at one-fourth per cent. discount.
WM. E. ARNOLD, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.—NOTES OF THE COMMERCIAL Bank, Troy, N. Y., wanted at one per cent. premium, by RICH'D PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE. (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A small factory, manufacturing an article selling for cash, for $600, half cost of the worth of the looms. Apply at No. 6 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.
FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend.
By order of the Board,
N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st., between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue; on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, GEORGE ROSS, GEORGE A BARNEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFERS AT RETAIL
his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE OPERA.
Seats may be secured for TO-NIGHT'S DINORAH, TO-MORROW'S (Tuesday) EXTRA NIGHT, (NORMA,) and WEDNESDAY'S IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that notwithstanding the very great success of the season, it is utterly impossible to extend it beyond the present week, as the company will have to leave for Philadelphia to open the Academy there next week—the only one which can be placed at the disposal of the manager.
Mr. Grau will endeavor to make arrangements for a second season to commence in January.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Dec. 8—14TH OPERA NIGHT.
Sixth night of Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
With new scenery, by H. Calyo, new and characteristic costumes, a grand orchestra of fifty, and an enlarged chorus.
MLLE. CORDIER..........as..........DINORAH
MORENSI, STOCTON, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9—Popular opera night.
NORMA.
Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, with an immense cast.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.
TUESDAY.
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.
The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the Manager to give a second performance at the same price
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.
LORINI..........Norma | MORENSI..........Adelgisa
Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

GERMAN OPERA.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862
FORTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
By special, and unanimous desire, Lortzing's new and eminently successful opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
Will be repeated for the fourth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics, have nightly elicited
THE OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
AND UPROARIOUS MERRIMENT,
Of crowded audiences.
The matchless Orchestra and chorus, and
THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY,
Combined with all the leading Artists of the establishment, rendering the Musical ensemble
PERFECT AND COMPLETE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ.
When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented.
Box Book now open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
SIXTH SEASON—1862-1863.
SECOND CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Mme. Elena D'Angri..........Contralto
Miss Teresa Carreno..........Pianist
Mrs. A. F. Toulmin..........Harpist
and the
TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. HEINRICH GILHAER.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES:
Symphony No. 1, in C major..........Beethoven
Overture and and Choral Music to "Struensee"..........Meyerbeer
Overture to "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
Sixth Rehearsal—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA,
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$140
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. .
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday..........Dec. 13
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Dec. 20
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Dec. 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50 00
Passage money to Havana..........70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EDWIN FORREST
will, for
THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
appear in his
GRAND AND POWERFUL IMPERSONATION OF THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's great play of
RICHELIEU.
MR. WHEATLEY......as......ADRIEN DE MAUPRAT
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1862,
RICHELIEU.
EDWIN FORREST..........as..........RICHELIEU
Adrien de Mauprat..........Mr. W. Wheatley
Baradas..........Mr. L. R. Shewell
Julie..........Mrs. J. H. Allen
Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1862.
MATILDA HERON
WILL MAKE HER FIRST APPEARANCE
in the new play of
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST,
WILL APPEAR FOR THE LAST TIME,
in the great Indian Tragedy of
METAMORA.
Due notice will be given of
THE LAST REPRESENTATION OF SPARTACUS.
The performances will commence at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
who will be assisted by the following artists:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
HERR WEINLICH,
THE ARION SOCIETY,
AND THE
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE GERMAN OPERA.
Conductor..........Carl Anschutz.
Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7 o'clock: Concert to commence at 8.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 9 DECEMBER, 1862.
Premier audition de Mademoiselle MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.
Comedie en un acte, par Mme. Emile de Girardin, representée a Paris au Theater Français.
CROQUE POULE.
Comedie Vaudeville, par M. Rosier, representée au Theater de Vaudeville.
Bureau pour la souscription et la location, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 633 Broadway.

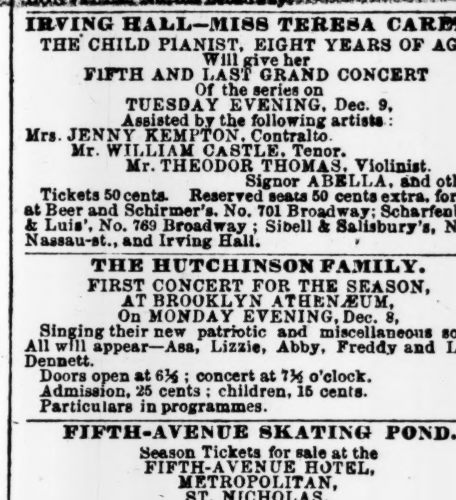
IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND CONCERT
Of the series on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist.
Signor ABELLA, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, for sale at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenburg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,
AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs. All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Dennett.
Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Particulars in programmes.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who nightly gather around them
The MOST CROWDED and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Assembled for years in a theatre of New-York.
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS
Appearing in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performances will commence with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PADDY O'RAFFERTY,
With a variety of songs.
To be followed by the celebrated drama of impersonation, written expressly for Mrs. Williams by Charles Selby, entitled
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
As performed by her upwards of fifty nights in London, and over 100 in Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.
Miss Constantia Flitterly (a romantic young lady)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Sir Wiffleton Wiffles (a West End man)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Susan Hoggins, (a lady's maid)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Signorita La Scala (an Italian prima donna)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Manoletta (a Spanish Balarina)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Gil Perez Donaquer, (an Andalusian Matador)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Jemima Slick (a Yankee Gal)..........Mrs. B. Williams
During the drama Mrs. B. Williams will dance a "Peren Bolero," "El Albanico," La Mentillo," "La Geta Clevolina."
Mr. Barney Williams (for the first time) as Larry Tops
To conclude with the roaring farce of
PRECIOUS BETSY.
Presenting an entertainment of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
Fifth time, GARRICK and COLEMAN'S renowned Comedy of the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Lovewell..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ogleby..........Mr. John Gilbert
Sterling..........Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville..........Mr. Reynolds
Brush..........Mr. Floyd
Canton..........Mr. John Sefton
Miss Sterling..........Mrs. Hoey
Betty..........Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg..........Mrs. Vernon
Fanny..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Chambermaid..........Mrs. Reeves
Trusty..........Miss Carman
Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
The audiences continuing to increase at each representation of
CENTRAL PARK
AND
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
these plays will be repeated.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation—"The Way to Get Married," "Pauline" and "Henriette." Will be repeated—"Wild Oats," "Bosom Friends" and "Money."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, begins at 7¾, over at 10 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the great fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES AND MUSIC.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Pronounced by Press and Public to be the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

FAIRS

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 20 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will be held in Dodworth Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, and continue during the following days and evenings until Saturday noon. Tableaux and musical entertainments, by the Misses MEYER, will be presented every evening.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 9 to 13, 1862,
At the Hope Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts.—The Ladies' Fair, held in the basement of the Church, will remain open THIS DAY, (Monday, Dec. 8,) in order to dispose of the remaining articles. Open from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

THE FAIR AT COOPER INSTITUTE FOR the children of deceased or disabled soldiers will be continued to-day, (Monday,) Dec. 8, afternoon and evening.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862. Subject—*Old Times and Our Times*. Singing by WATERS' celebrated Sunday School Vocalists. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133⅓ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stove cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES, Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 227 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad depôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE LOW—TWO LARGE well-lighted buildings in Wooster-st., near Canal, about 50x100 feet, five and six stories high, connecting with one another; suitable for a bakery, storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars, call on the premises of CYRUS W. PRICE.

HOUSE TO LET—(NO. 162 WEST-12TH-ST., N. Y.,) or on lease, at $750 per annum, from next May, with a liberal discount till then. House in perfect order, and in a most desirable neighborhood. Address Box No. 3999 N. Y. P. O., or G. DIXON, No. 331 East-21st-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
With new and appropriate Scenery by
MR. GEORGE HEILGE,
the best scenic artist in America. This piece,
RICH IN DOMESTIC ROMANCE,
has been received both in America and Europe with
DELIGHT AND ENTHUSIASM
by overflowing and intelligent audiences. Indeed, it has never failed to meet with
PERFECT OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
It will be produced here
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIOLINIST,
Mr. F. HAP-E-MAN, will perform a great variety of tricks, imitating birds, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c., &c., on the violin, at intervals during the Day and Evening.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history &c., &c. Also to be seen the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.
ABNER S. BRADY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Pupils can now enter for the second quarter. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Afternoon and Evening. Also, a new class for WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, to commence on Saturday, Dec. 13. N. B.—A grand Soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $80 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale—full iron plate, overstrung bass, containing all modern improvements; fully guaranteed; made to order; cost $500—for $250, including stool and cover. Also, parlor and chamber furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE piano, with all the improvements; used five months; warranted for five years; cost $425; will be sold for $175. And one for $140. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $90, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dealers, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RELIEF MEETING

Liberal Contributions in Money and Food—Addresses of Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Prof. Raymond.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the Produce Exchange meeting in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, was called to order by Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE, President of the Commercial Association. Mr. WILLIAM C. BARNES acted as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, the origin of the relief movement on the part of the Commercial Association, and the necessity for immediate action. Resolutions had been prepared, which Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK was called upon to read. The resolutions were as follows:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We deeply sympathise with the unemployed and suffering operatives and their families in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to contribute to their relief; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to solicit contributions for this purpose, and forward the same to England in *food*, to be distributed under such supervision as the Committee shall direct, to the most needy and deserving of this class.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to its number, and to coöperate with other Committees appointed for a similar purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to correspond with the Boards of Trade, and kindred institutions, in other cities, to invite them to unite in this benevolent undertaking.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, after which the Chairman announced that the resolutions were before the meeting for discussion.

Professor JOHN H. RAYMOND was then introduced, and said that he differed with the suggestion made by the reverend gentleman who had preceded him, that they should send their contributions to the organization formed by the Chamber of Commerce, to be forwarded by the ship which Messrs. GRISWOLD had so nobly placed at the disposal of that body; he thought that that ship, large as she is, would be quite small enough for their own contributions. The Professor then read the following note:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

J. P. WALLACE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The new ship *Hope*, nearly full, will take 1,000 bbls. flour to Liverpool free, if sent alongside on or before Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the suffering English operatives.

Yours truly, R. P. BUCK & CO.

That was a noble offer, observed the Professor, and he felt that it would be responded to immediately. The speaker announced that Messrs. WALSH, CARVER & CHASE had proposed to provide 100 barrels of flour for the object. He desired to have the requisite 900 barrels immediately forthcoming.

Several subscriptions of money and food were announced by the Professor. The amounts subscribed in money were as follows:

Thomas Dunham	$1,000
Williams & Guion	1,000
David Dows & Co	1,000
Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J	1,000
Geo. B. Powell & Co	500
Cragin & Co	500
Herman Stutzer & Co	500
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	500
Robert Thallon	500
Stephen W. Carey	500
Snow & Burgess	500
Wm. A. Brown & Co	300
John Tweddle & Co	300
A. E. Masters	100
C. H. Meday	100
Wallace & Wicks	100
Fritz Brosé	50
Total cash subscriptions	$8,450

The donations of flour were as follows:

Walsh, Carver & Chase, bbls	100
Hecker & Bro., bbls	100
L. Roberts & Co., bbls	100
Total contributions of flour, bbls	300

Mr. R. P. BUCK said, as it was Winter, it would be most important that the operatives who required aid should have food sent them as speedily as practicable. His ship, the *Hope*, only required 1,000 barrels of flour to fill her, and he trusted that this amount would be delivered by Monday next.

Mr. WM. B. BARBER said he would be one of ten to furnish each 1,000 bushels of prime shipping corn.

BENJAMIN JONES subscribed 500 bushels of corn.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, caulker, offered to seal a ship, free of charge, to carry the grain, if it should be subscribed.

The Chairman said he was informed that this desirable offer was equivalent to a donation of $500, and hoped the grain would be speedily contributed.

Mr. VANDERBILT, Janitor of the Produce Exchange, and a lighterman by trade, offered to lighter 500 bbls. of flour, free of charge. Which offer was most cordially received.

Capt. NYE stated that he was authorised, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to say, that they would be happy to coöperate with the Committee from the Produce Exchange in forwarding all supplies.

The Chairman said he was grateful to Capt. NYE and his associates for the kind offer, and felt authorized to say that the coöperation would be most agreeable to the members of the Produce Exchange.

The permanent Committee was next announced as follows:

David Dows,	George D. Cragin,
Richard P. Buck,	Wm. D. Mangum,
John S. Williams,	E. K. Alburtis,
Lewis Roberts,	J. Hobart Herrick,
Stephen W. Carey,	Samuel A. Sawyer,
T. E. F. Randolf,	George Hecker,
John M. Furman,	Robert Thallon,
Capt. Wm. Howland,	Wm. B. Barber,
Geo. B. Powell.	

A motion to adjourn was next put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

To the American People.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled without fault of their own to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and Constitutional freedom; unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint committees to collect and remit moneys and food to committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the railroad companies, and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportion for all donations of food—and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality, in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burthen has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

Communications on the business of the Committee may be addressed to JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman; JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary of the International Relief Fund, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York. Remittances and consignments may be made to A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, No. 31 Burling-slip, New-York, or to any member of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

John C. Green,	James Low,
George Opdyke,	S. B. Chittenden,
Charles H. Marshall,	R. B. Mintura,
Wm. F. Dodge,	A. T. Stewart,
John Jay,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	John Taylor Johnston,
R. L. Kennedy,	S. B. Ruggles,
Thomas Tileston,	Ezra Nye,
Samuel D. Babcock,	A. A. Wetmore,
A. A. Low,	Charles A. Bulkley,
John D. Jones,	Jonathan Sturges,
John T. Terry,	Charles H. Trask,
John H. Wilson,	Abraham S. Hewitt,
H. B. Claflin,	Frederick S. Winston,
Orson Munn,	Theron R. Butler,
Rufus R. Graves,	D. D. Field,
David Hoadley,	Francis Lieber,
A. V. Stout,	S. Kaufmann,
Morris K. Jessup,	R. D. Lathrop,
E. J. Brown,	James W. White,
U. A. Murdock,	George D. Phelps,
Peter Cooper,	Wm. Allen Butler,
George A. Ward,	Edwards Pierrepont,
J. Butler Wright,	George W. Lane,
Daniel Lord,	James Boorman Johnston.
Benj. H. Field,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Francis Hathaway,	Geo. W. Blunt.
Wm. A. Booth,	R. L. Taylor,
Moses Taylor,	Russell Sturgis,
Samuel Sloan,	Charles H. Russell,
David Olyphant,	George T. Strong.
Henry Chauncey,	Sheppard Gandy,
George S. Coe,	G. G. Howland,
James Gallatin,	Denning Duer,
Henry W. Mali,	N. L. McCready,
Augustus C. Richards,	James DePeyster Ogden,
John A. Stevens,	Henry A. Smythe,
Benj. R. Winthrop.	Walter S. Griffith.

The subjoined letter has been received from Mr. THURLOW WEED by ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to learn that the enterprise about which we conversed in New-York on Tuesday last has been auspiciously inaugurated.

The organization effected in New-York will speedily aggregate the contributions of our citizens, and relief will be soon on its way to the suffering families of the cotton manufacturing districts of England. There can be no form of suffering which appeals with such emphasis to intelligent American benevolence. Our unavoidable civil war is the immediate, though blameless, occasion of the want of employment and food which pervades and desolates the manufacturing towns of England. Their distress, therefore, appeals as earnestly to our heads as our hearts. Nor is the fact that our war leaves the laborers of Lancashire without employment and their families without bread, their only claims upon us. They are our *friends*. While the sympathies of many of the commercial classes of England are with the insurgent States, while the cotton houses of Liverpool were furnishing material aid to the Confederates, the operatives of the cotton districts and their representatives in Parliament resisted reiterated efforts to secure their coöperation against our blockade and in favor of intervention. Though often enough reminded of the cause of their suffering, the operatives reduced from short labor and diminished wages to idleness and starvation, bear their burthens with a patient fortitude which challenges more than our sympathies. Their destitution and forbearance appeal to us fortified by an argument founded on such eloquent justice, that I am sure it will be responded to with equal alacrity and munificence.

Let us then make haste to "cast our bread upon the waters."

Inclosed please find my check for $1,000.

Very truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

ROBERT R. MINTURN, Esq.

A Full List of the Subscriptions Already Made—About a Hundred Thousand Dollars Already Collected.

The following is a list of the subscriptions made in this City in aid of the starving operatives of England:

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

"Union"	$7,000	Jonathan Sturgis	1,000
Phelps, Dodge & Co	5,000	John Taylor Johnston, Secretary	2,500
James Meinell	1,000	Babcock Bros. & Co	2,000
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000	Richard S. Ely	500
Smith J. Eastman	500	Henry Weston	100
Capt. C. H. Marshall	2,000	John J. Hickman & Co.	100
E. E. Morgan	1,000	Brittan Brothers	250
S. B. Chittenden	1,000	John Chadwick	100
John Jay	250	J. Butler Wright	250
J. W. Page & Co	1,000	Otis D. Swann	100
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	2,000	Benj. L. Swan	1,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	2,000	John A. Stevens	250
Thurlow Weed	1,000	C. A. Heckscher	500
B. H. Field	200	Nestor & Gray	1,000
Caldwell & Morris	250	N. Ludlum	100
Maury Bros	200	John J. Phelps	1,000
A. T. Stewart	10,000	E. D. Morgan & Co	1,000
Messrs. Griswold—use of ship	20,000		
Total Chamber of Commerce meeting			$65,450

AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Thomas Dunham	$1,000	David Dows & Co	$1,000
Williams & Guion	1,000	Cragin & Co	500
Herman Stuteversberg	500	Robert Poillon	500
G. B. Powell & Co	1,000	Stephen W. Carey	500
W. A. Brown & Co	1,000	Wallace & Wickes	100
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	500	Snow & Burgess	500
A. E. Masters	100	Fritz Brose	50
D. Valentine (N. J.)	1,000	C. H. Meday	100
John Tweddle & Co	300	Total	$8,450

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hecker & Brothers, 100 barrels flour.
Walsh, Carver & Co., 100 barrels flour.
L. Roberts & Co., 100 barrels flour.
Benjamin Jones, 500 bushels corn.
W. B. Barber, 500 bushels corn.
Mr. Vanderbilt, free lightering for 100 barrels flour.
Messrs. R. P. Breck & Co., free freight for 1,000 barrels flour.

The collections above named, together with the subscriptions at the meeting held at the British Consulate, make the subscriptions already offered in this city over $100,000, and more coming.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVAL.

Removal of More of the Departments—The Naval Office Transferred—Location of the Rooms Recently Occupied—The Work on the Old Custom-house.

Yesterday was one of considerable confusion at the Custom-house, the removal of the departments, long deferred, having been resumed.

A long time ago the Warehouse Department was transferred to the Merchants' Exchange. After its removal it was the only occupant of the building for several months. Within a month or so, however, the Auditor's Department has been removed. The rooms of this department are located on the floor above the rotunda on the side of the bulding toward William-street. The apartments are two in number, one for the use of the Auditor, the other for his clerks. The large room, in which the clerical work is to be performed, is well fitted for the purpose for which it is to be used. The windows on the William-street side of the building afford plenty of light. Opening with this room is a smaller one, which is intended as a private office for the Auditor. The apartment has been handsomely furnished and fitted up, and is superior in comfort and convenience to any in the old building. A Brussels carpet covers the floor; a handsome chandelier hangs from the ceiling; rich curtains shade the window, and easy chairs make the room pleasant. Yesterday the Naval Office was removed from the old Custom-house. The entry and other departments of the office, with the exception of the Warehouse and Auditor's, will be located on the same floor as the rotunda, the principal part of the business being transacted in the room on Hanover-street, in which will be the desks of the entry clerks, liquidating clerks, deputies, &c. A suite of rooms connecting with this one, and extending around on Wall-street, will be used by the Naval Officer as his private office; adjoining this, and connected with them, on Wall-street, is located a room for the Naval Office Cashier, Manifest Clerk, &c.

The Naval Officer's apartments are about ready for occupation, a carpet suitable for the office having been placed on the floor, chandeliers hung, and other conveniences provided.

The Warehouse Department of the Naval Office was not transferred until Saturday afternoon. Its room is on the floor above that of the rotunda, and directly over the one already described as being intended for the use of the principal desks of the Naval Office. The desks and furniture of the department were removed thither some time since and repaired, cleaned and placed in position. All that was needed to transfer the business of the department was to remove the books, papers, records, &c.; this, as already stated, was done Saturday afternoon. Some confusion must exist for a few days, until these books and papers are properly placed, but business will not be interferred with to any great extent. The delay in removal has been so great that orders were sent from Washington, this week, as we are informed, to the men in charge of the work, to hasten the removal. In accordance with these orders the removal has been resumed.

Workmen have been engaged for several months in preparing the old Custom-house for the use of the Sub-Treasurer. As fast as any department has been removed, a squad of men have immediately commenced cleaning, preparing and altering the vacated rooms. The room formerly occupied as the record room of the Naval Office, in the top story of the building, though a good-sized, convenient room, was very dark. The same was true of the opposite apartment, formerly used by the Liquidating Department. To remedy this evil, windows have been placed in the top of the rooms, so that now they will be very well lighted and quite pleasant. The first work done on the old building was to thoroughly scrub the entire outside portion of the edifice, on which had been deposited the dust of many years. The marble, which had assumed, on this account, the appearance of granite, is now clear and clean.

The carpenters and masons are now busily engaged in their operations in carrying out the plans for the alteration and improvement of the building.

The entry and other clerks in the rotunda, and the cashier, have not yet been transferred to the new Custom-house. A long time since the rotunda of the Exchange was, to all appearances, ready for occupation; but, when it had been thus placed in order, it was discovered that the high railing inclosing the desks of the clerks was too limited in extent, the space inclosed being insufficient for the use of the clerks; accordingly the work was to be done over again, new railing brought from Philadelphia, and placed in position. The result was, of course, an additional delay. The railing has now, however, been erected, inclosing a much larger space than that before included.

A SECESH CAPTAIN IN DURESS.

A Doubtful Customer.

On Saturday last Admiral GREGORY, of the United States Navy, presented himself at the office of the U. S. Marshal MURRAY, accompanied by a tall, well built, dark complexioned, somewhat repulsive featured, but very polite gentleman, whom he introduced to the Marshal as JOB C. RICH, who claimed to be a Captain in the Confederate Army, and desired a pass into the land of secessia. The gentleman wore an overcoat which the Admiral, without saying "by your leave, Sir," unbottoned, and displayed to the Marshal's gaze the uniform of a Confederate Captain as the best proof, in the absence of his commission, of the genuineness of his friend's claim. Admiral GREGORY then went on to state that he found himself unwittingly placed in a very unpleasant and delicate position with regard to Capt. RICH, and he thought his duty to the Government demanded that he should lay the case before the U. S. Marshal, and leave him to deal with it as he should think best, or as he might be instructed by the Government. The facts were these: At the breaking out of the rebellion, Capt. RICH was a Captain of Marines in the United States Navy and was stationed on board the 74 gun ship *Pennsylvania* at the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. He had for several years previous to that been an intimate friend of Admiral Gregory who, when he was stationed on the coast of Africa, appointed him one of his staff officers. Among the many resignations of officers in the United States Navy, at the commencement of the rebellion, he did not recollect of seeing Capt. Rich's name, but the Captain now informed him that his resignation was tendered in due form, but had probably been burnt up with the *Pennsylvania* which was soon after destroyed by the rebels at the time of the burning of the Gosport Navy Yard. The Admiral said he had never been able to ascertain what had become of his friend, Capt. Rich, and had supposed him long since dead, until about two months ago, when to his surprise, the Captain called upon him here in New-York and stated that he was a Captain in the Confederate Army, had been taken prisoner at the battle of Antietam, carried to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged, and that while there he received a letter from his father, who is a farmer in New Hampshire, informing him that his mother lay at the point of death, and imploring him, her only son, to hasten home that she might look upon his face once again ere she passed into eternity. On representing these facts to the government officers at Fortress Monroe, he was permitted to come North on his parole, and was then on his way to New Hampshire.

The Admiral heard and credited his story—for he had no reason then to doubt it—entered with him into reminiscencies of the past, gave him some patriotic and fatherly counsel, rebuked him for his ingratitude to the Government in turning against her in her hour of trial, and dismissed him to pursue his journey to the bedside of his dying mother.

Two months pass away and the Captain again calls upon the Commodore and announces that he is on his return to his rebel masters. The Admiral did not say that during these two months he had come to doubt the truth of his friend's statements, but he did say that he could not consent that his loyalty and duty to the Government should by any possibility be compromised, by having it shown hereafter that he had held friendly interviews with roving rebel Captains on their bare statement that they were paroled prisoners of war. "How do I know," said he, (addressing the Captain,) "but what you are here to obtain information for the enemy—visiting our navy-yards, inspecting our gunboats, ascertaining our forces? You say you are here on parole, you having taken an oath, but—you once took another oath." (The rebel Captain winced and his lips quivered at these home-thrusts from his old Commander, but he made no reply.) "This," continued the Admiral, "is the most painful act of my life; I wish to God, as I told the Captain this morning, that he never had come near me; but since he has seen fit to place me in this delicate position, my first duty is to the Government in whose service I am, and I felt that I ought not to permit him to escape from my custody until I had brought the case to the notice of the Government, in order that the facts might be investigated. I, therefore, surrender him into your hands, Mr. Marshal, and you must do with him as you think proper."

Marshal MURRAY informed the Captain that under the state of facts, as detailed by Admiral GREGORY, he would be compelled to detain him as a prisoner until he could communicate with the Government at Washington. The Admiral, by transferring him to his custody, had placed him (the Marshal) in the same predicament that the Admiral himself was in, and he could do no less than hold him until he received instructions for his disposal.

The Marshal immediately wrote to Washington, stating the facts and asking for instructions. He will probably learn to day what disposition is to be made of the Captain. If it should turn out that he never tendered his resignation as an officer in the United States Navy, he can be tried by Court-martial as a deserter, or for the crime of giving information and aid to the enemy.

Mason Jones at Brooklyn.

The violent snow-storm which raged on Friday evening, and which so seriously injured the various places of amusement in New-York, did not deter the thousands who crowded the Academy of Music to its fullest capacity, to hear Mr. MASON JONES redeliver his famous oration on "SWIFT, the Witty Dean of St. Patrick's." Inclement as was the evening, the Academy was filled to repletion—parquette, boxes and aisles being without even standing room—and the cram was almost as great as on Thursday evening, at the Academy in Fourteenth-street. That the attraction which could draw such an audience on the most inclement evening we have had this season was of no ordinary kind, was abundantly proved by the appearance of the crowded house itself. As this oration has excited so much interest, and will no doubt cause a good deal of controversy, and has been heard by so many thousands of our readers, we therefore deem it worthy of more than a passing notice. A more difficult subject than "Dean SWIFT" Mr. MASON JONES could not have selected to delineate before a popular audience. Of all the great, witty and eccentric men whom Ireland has produced, SWIFT was the greatest, the wittiest and the most eccentric. His true character is one of the most complex and difficult to be described and understood; and to us he is a perfect enigma. Everything about him was strange, grotesque and unusual, and at the same time powerful and commanding. In the bent of his genius, in the force of his intellect, in the grimness of his humor, in the savageness of his satire, in the peculiarity of his habits and in the oddity of his manners he differed from all other men. You cannot measure him by any ordinary standard. He was a man *sui generis*, and stood alone. He excited the warmest sympathies and the strongest aversions. He was the object of the most tender and lasting friendships and of the most unrelenting enmities. He has been the subject of the highest eulogiums and of the most infuriated invectives. In all things he was original; in many things he was commendable; in a few things he was heroic; in some things he was revolting. With the mass of mankind he never will be a favorite. The moroseness of his temper, his *brusque* ways, his saturnine disposition and his openly expressed contempt for his species will always prevent him from being popular. On the other hand, his wit, his inimitable humor, the prominent political position he occupied, the important services he rendered to Ireland, and the wonderful creations of his genius in "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Tale of a Tub," will always prevent him from being forgotten, while his share in the Stella and Vanessa tragedy will ever make the story of his life interesting to the lovers of sentiment and romance. Such was the man who has been the subject of one of Mr. MASON JONES' ablest and most eloquent orations. To deal with it effectively required, on his part, an extensive range of reading, long and laborious thought, an impartial judgment, wide sympathy with the hero and a great facility of expression. That the speaker possessed many of these qualifications, no one who ever heard him could deny. And it was curious to watch the intense interest which he excited amongst his vast audience as he told them the story of SWIFT's eventful life, criticised his works, analyzed his genius, compared him with his cotemporaries, repeated anecdotes of his wit and with touching pathos related the sad history of "Stella and Vanessa," and the melancholy death of both; but the most effective of all was the gloomy picture of SWIFT himself, in his closing years, cut off from all his companions, ending his life in insanity and silence, and the great moral which that life so impressively enforced. And all this was done with such excellent taste, and evinced so much artistic power, that while we must differ on many points from Mr. JONES' estimate of his great countryman, still we must cheerfully accord him his due meed of praise, pardon the slight tinge of partizanship which his address revealed, and indorse the almost unanimous verdict of his hearers that the oration was the most interesting of the series and did equal credit to his head and heart.

Infirmary for Women and Children.

The Ladies Annual Fair in behalf of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, opposite Eleventh-street, as announced in another column, and will continue till the following Saturday.

Among the many humane institutions of our City, none is more deserving of the aid and fostering care of a benevolent and Christian community than this. It has completed the eighth year of its existence, and under judicious management, has steadily increased its sphere of usefulness.

The objects of the Institution are to secure to poor women the medical advice of competent physicians of their own sex; to train nurses for the sick, and to assist well educated women, who are studying medicine, in acquiring a practical knowledge of their profession. A Dispensary is connected with the Infirmary, where poor women and children are furnished with medical advice and medicines without charge. The sick poor are visited in their homes by the physicians and students of the Infirmary.

The Institution during the past year of unusual suffering, has furnished aid to more than 6,000 destitute persons. It has also provided a large number of well trained nurses for the sick and wounded soldiers who have thronged our hospitals here and elsewhere.

It especially commends itself to all who are interested in extending the range of employments for women, as well as to all who feel the necessity for providing skillful gratuitous medical aid to those whose privations and exposures make such aid particularly needful.

We hope that the claims of this most efficient benevolent work will be duly appreciated by the public, and that the contributions of the charitable will enable it greatly to increase its means of doing good.

Donations in money, books, useful and fancy articles or refreshments will be very acceptable, and may be sent to the Infirmary, No. 126 Second-avenue.

Among the attractions of the Fair will be a series of tableaux each evening, and the Misses MYER will give some of their very popular musical and oratorical entertainments.

"Home" Charity Bazaar, for the Benefit of the Home for the Friendless.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless propose to hold a Charity Bazaar, in aid of this Institution, during the second week in December at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-street.

Useful articles, of every description, are solicited, especially ready-made clothing, for children or adults, of a quality that, if not transmuted into funds, may be used with economy for our large Home household.

The state of the country renders untiring exertions needful to meet the increasing necessities of such work, and whatever may be contributed for this object will be duly acknowledged, and gratefully appreciated by Mrs. C. W. HAWKINS, President; Mrs. R. D. LATHROP, Mrs. S. J. GOODENOUGH, Corresponding Secretaries; Mrs. Dr. L. RANNEY, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Asa D. Smith's Lecture to Young Men.

Last evening Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH delivered one of a series of Sermons to Young Men, in the Second-avenue Presbyterian Church. The church was respectably filled, chiefly by young men, to whom the Doctor delivered an able and instructive discourse, on the "Advantages of Early Piety," which was listened to with marked attention. His text was Eccles. xiii. 1, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The jury in the case of PATSEY MCARTEY, tried on Friday for manslaughter, found a verdict of not guilty.

The following persons, previously convicted, were on Saturday sentenced by the Court:

ISAAC SPINGLE, for grand larceny, State Prison four years and six months; JOHN ROBINSON, for burglary in the third degree, State Prison four years and six months; THOS. MCINTYRE, for grand larceny, State Prison three years and six months; ADELAIDE IRWIN, who was convicted four or five weeks ago of petit larceny, and discharged on her own recognizance, to afford her a chance to reform, resumed her old tricks again and was rearrested and sentenced on the old conviction to two years in the Penitentiary; JAMES WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

The Court adjourned to Monday, at 11 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM W. RICHARDS—ITS CAUSE.—The notices which have appeared in the several newspapers of the suicide of Mr. WILLIAM W. RICHARDS, have, unintentionally, conveyed an erroneous impression as to the causes which led to his act of insanity. Few men in the City of New-York are more happy in their domestic relations than Mr. RICHARDS was, and there are few whose prospects are brighter than were his at the time of committing the act by which his life was terminated. He had the confidence of such men as A. V. STOUT, and every reason to consider himself well furnished for his journey on the "highway to an independence." But for several weeks, what is generally termed a "settled melancholy" was fixed upon him, amounting to insanity, and his death was the result. He was a man of promise—happy in all his family and social relations, with some of the most influential men of the City his friends—and it is due to them all to publish the facts which led to his commission of suicide.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A POLICEMAN—A SINGULAR CASE.—Officer BROOKS of the Second Ward arrested JOHN BROWER, an officer of the Broadway squad, on Saturday, upon the charge of robbery. Mr. WILLIAM J. SHARP, of Fulton-street was the complainant in the case. He stated that he saw BROWER lying intoxicated upon the sidewalk fronting No. 152 Fulton-street about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, with his arms round the legs of a young man who was standing near him. He went to release the young man and raised BROWER up. The latter not relishing the interference seized Mr. SHARP tightly and inserted his teeth in his nose. He then, as Mr. SHARP states, grasped his gold watch, valued at $100 and took it, first breaking the guard. Officer BROOKS came up at this time, and with the assistance of Mr. DANIEL BROWN, took BROWER to the Station-House. He was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, where a charge of grand larceny was preferred against him, upon which he was held to bail in the sum of $500. BROWER stated in excuse that Saturday was his day off duty and that he met a friend with whom, unwittingly, he drank so freely as not to know precisely what he did do, but says he certainly could not have had the intention to rob any one. He has the reputation previously of having been a good and respectable officer.

CASE OF ALLEGED DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—JOHN HENWRIGHT, a citizen of Philadelphia, on a visit to New-York, went into the lager-bier saloon of GEORGE and ALICE ALENDORPH, No. 159 Greenwich-street, on Saturday evening. He was at once surrounded by the females of the establishment, whom he invited to drink with him. Shortly after drinking the liquor he became stupid and senseless, and while in this condition he was stripped of his overcoat, and his pocket-book containing $30 taken from him. ALICE went outside and informed Roundsman MILLS and Officer CAREY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, that a sick man was in her house, and she wanted him taken out. The officers found the man lying on his back in great distress, and upon investigating the matter, discovered evidences of drugging. The inmates of the place were taken into custody. Two of them named CHARLES PATTERSON and CHARLES MORRIS, were found secreted in the back bedroom, with the missing property in their possession. MORRIS and PATTERSON were taken to the Tombs and held by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of larceny, no complaint of drugging being made against them.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF OSWALD GOULD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of OSWALD GOULD, who committed suicide on Saturday. This case was mentioned at length in yesterday's TIMES. The verdict of the Jury was "Suicide from opium." Mr. BRANNER, clerk for PETER PRETERRE, druggist at No. 515 Pearl-street, who sold the opium to deceased, is held in the sum of $300 for violating the law in relation to the sale of poisons.

A CONTRABAND DISPOSED OF.—JAMES HIGHGRASS, the aged contraband who was brought on here from Fernandina, Fla., with some Confederate prisoners, has been placed in charge of ELISHA BUCKMAN of Bergen County, N. J., who will give him employment on his farm and pay him wages. Mr. BUCKMAN has taken charge of one contraband before this, and says he finds him a very trusty and useful hand. Since the notice appeared in the newspapers that the Government had directed HIGHGRASS to be placed in charge of some trustworthy person who would take care of him, the United States Marshal has received upward of twenty applications for him. Judging from the demand for the article, the great question of what is to be done with the contrabands would seem to be of easy solution.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE OPEN TO-DAY.—The old Custom-house was closed on Saturday afternoon. The new one, in the Merchants' Exchange, opens to-day.

SUNDAY PAPERS RAISING THEIR PRICES.—The *Sunday Atlas* yesterday raised its price to six cents, the *Sunday Mercury* to six cents, the *Sunday Dispatch* to five cents, and our namesake of the *Sunday Times* to five cents.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING PONDS.—The recent cold weather had the effect of forming ice on the numerous small ponds on the outskirts of the city, yesterday, so as to enable those who desired to indulge in the invigorating exercise of skating. The large ponds were closed to skaters, none of them being in readiness, but if the present weather continues, they will be thrown open to subscribers this week—some to-day.

There are three large ponds in the Western District, all of which have been filled up at great expense, and every arrangement made for the accommodation of the ticket-holders.

The Washington Pond, under the superintendence of Major O. F. OATMAN, is situated near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Third streets, and is accessible by the Fifth-avenue Railroad. The area has been enlarged during the Summer, large and commodious houses have been erected, refreshment saloons established, and the whole inclosed in a substantial board fence. So as to obviate the difficulties of last season, a well-boarded passage-way leads from the avenue to the pond, which enables those who arrive in the cars to reach the ice without soiling their shoes.

The Capitoline Skating Pond occupies nearly the entire space bounded by Nostrand, Marcy, Fulton and Putnam avenues, with a carriage-way 100 feet in width, extending the entire length. On three sides is a raised embankment, 25 feet in width, for the accommodation of spectators. The whole is substantially inclosed with a high board fence. Saloons, under proper restrictions, will be established, and everything possible will be done for the convenience of frequenters. Skaters can reach the pond by the Fulton-avenue cars.

The Nassau Pond is located in the town of Flatbush, near the city line, and 1½ miles distant from the City Hall. It contains six acres, inclosed in a substantial board fence, with ample buildings and well-conducted saloons. A board walk, 250 yards in length, reaches from Flatbush-avenue to the ice. Visitors will take the Flatbush-avenue cars to reach this pond. Both the Capitoline and Nassau Ponds are under the control of Associations, and all are excellently conducted. There are dozens of other ponds in the outskirts of the city, where there is good skating, and which can be visited by the great public without tickets.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.—A colored man, named HENRY THOMAS, was found in Fulton-avenue on Saturday night, in an apparently perishing condition. He had evidently drank too much liquor, and falling down, was nearly frozen to death. He was discovered by Officer GREGORY, who conveyed him to the Ninth Ward Station-house. His fingers were so much frozen that he will probably lose the use of them....A woman named MARY R. DAVIS, who recently arrived in New-York from Cuba, was discovered lying on the sidewalk in Clinton, near Congress-street, on Saturday night last, having been prostrated by exhaustion and the effects of the cold. Miss DAVIS was stopping at the Girard House, New-York, and having occasion to come to Brooklyn in search of some friends, lost her way, and finally dropped down from fatigue. She was attended to by Dr. GREACEN, No. 153 Clinton-street, and was subsequently sent to the City Hospital in a carriage by Sergeant MATHEWS.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire broke out in the house of JAMES THACKABERRY, No. 3 Dennett-place, on Saturday afternoon, originating, as supposed, from the flue. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A SUCCESSFUL TILL THIEF.—The saloon of GEORGE INGRAM, in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, Gowanus, was entered by a thief on Saturday, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and robbed of $90, which was taken from the till.

New-Jersey.

NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.—The Newark Common Council held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening. Propositions for increasing the salaries of a number of city officers were referred. The Commission to survey and lay out streets, were ordered to complete and file their maps by Dec. 31. The report of the Volunteer Aid Committee showed that relief had been extended during the month to the families of volunteers from thirteen New-Jersey Regiments, and twenty-eight from other States. The resignation of Alderman SIMONSON, of the Second Ward, on account of ill health, was accepted, and a special election to fill the vacancy ordered for Tuesday, the 16th inst. Permission was granted to the Independent Telegraph Line to erect poles in certain streets. Centre Market Place was ordered to be roofed over. A monster petition, containing nearly two thousand names, was presented, in favor of reinstating the New-Jersey *Freie Zeitung*—(*German Republican*)—as a Corporation paper—the city advertising having been cut off from that paper subsequent to the late election.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The news dealers of Newark held a meeting on Saturday, and resolved to charge, on and after Sunday, the 7th inst., for the New-York daily papers, 18 cents per week, and four cents per single copy, and for all papers one cent per copy in advance of the price printed on the paper.

CONSECRATION OF A CHIME OF BELLS.—A chime of four bells was consecrated last (Sunday) evening, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY officiating. The impressive ritual was witnessed by an immense throng of people. The bells have been procured by means of a special subscription fund for the purpose. They are four in number, and their names and weights are as follows: St. Patrick, 3,000 lbs.; St. Mary, 1,536 lbs.; St. James, 888 lbs.; St. Bridget, 375 lbs. This is the fourth chime erected in Newark.

ACCIDENTS, &C.—Mr. FRACIS CORBITT, a well-known citizen of Newark, was very seriously and probably fatally injured on Friday evening, by falling down a hatchway from the third to the first floor of the saddlery manufactory of Messrs. NICHOLS, SHERMAN & Co., striking on an iron bar, breaking his hip and otherwise injuring him.....Mr. SIMON SEARING, of the firm of SEARING BROTHERS, Insurance Brokers, of New-York and Newark, was prostrated in his office Newark on Saturday afternoon, by an apoplectic fit. Before he could be removed to his residence he was seized by another fit, and now lies in a critical condition.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—JOHN N. DOWNING, Company G, Thirteenth New-Jersey, arrived Dec. 6. Men are being rapidly returned to duty. There are few cases of serious wounds or sickness in the hospital. The report for the week ending Dec. 5, is as follows: Admitted, 9; discharged, 7; died, 2; on furlough, 3; deserted, 4; returned to duty, 100; ratio of death to 1,000, 0.634.

THE COLD WEATHER—LOW TIDE—OPENING OF THE SKATING SEASON.—The cold snap of Saturday night closed up the Morris Canal for the present, and froze over the various ponds and water in the sunken lots in and around Jersey City. The tide, according to some of the oldest inhabitants, was as low or lower than was ever before known. The bay between Jersey City, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands was nearly dry yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The skating season will be inaugurated to-day. The Jersey City Fire Department have fitted up five small ponds in the limits of the city, and the proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Water was let into the small lake, corner of York and Vanvorst-street, on Saturday night. The ice was in good condition last evening, with a smooth surface, and the lake will be thrown open to the public for inauguration to-day. The ice on the Morris Canal will, undoubtedly, be strong enough for those fearless of incurring the risk of getting in at weak spots.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Saturday next, Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3759, 3763, 3765, 3768, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3797, 3801, 3803, 3809, 3811, 3817, 3821. *Part II.*—Nos. 4182, 4184, 4186, 4188, 4190, 4192, 4194, 4196, 4198, 4200, 4202, 4204, 4206, 4206½, 4207, 4217, 4212, 4214, 4216, 4218. *Part III.*—Nos. 1885, 2291, 4074, 3474, 3587, 1937, 2783, 6047, 6049, 6046, 6048, 3531, 3587, 3569, 3583, 3585, 3603, 3609.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 217, 340, 355, 381, 385, 388, 401, 404, 411, 416, 417, 423, 424, 429, 430, 431, 433, 434, 457, 458.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3139, 2157, 1081, 2881, 987, 11, 3169, 1841, 3177, 3179, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 2688, 2854, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1728, 1784, 1426, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1795, 1797, [illegible] 1167, 122, 1161, 1313. *Part II.*—Nos. 1267, 1668, [illegible] 1458, 1457, 1454, 1410, 1393, 1705, 1706, 1747, 444, [illegible] 1801, 1802.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The weather was boisterous and winter-like, with occasional flurries of snow. Market for all descriptions of grain quiet. Sales 5,300 bush. Amber Indiana WHEAT at $1 25. *Lake Imports*—900 bbls. Flour, 72,560 bush. Wheat; 2,400 bush. Barley; 600 bush. Peas. No shipments by Canal.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 1c.@1½c. lower. CORN active. *Receipts*—4,400 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn. GOLD 29@29⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."

The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES AND STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations, with full written descriptions, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CURRIER—CLARK.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, GEORGE C. CURRIER and MARY A. CLARK, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

NOLEN—HOWE.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL A. NOLEN to Miss MARY H. HOWE, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Rockford, Ill., on Monday evening, Dec. 1, GARDINER S., son of Moses Allen, of this City, aged 31 years.

AUTEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 6, EMILIE, only child of Abraham R. and Sarah G. Auten, aged 5 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Grove-st. Her remains will be taken to Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, for interment.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, ELISA, wife of Orison Blunt, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, Mr. THOMAS BURNETT, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

BOYLE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, KATHERINE SATTERLEE, eldest child of Ferdinand T. L. and Katherine E. S. Boyle, aged 10 years.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a long illness, SAMUEL FURMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 12 West 25th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

GRANDIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1862, PHILIP GRANDIN, aged 70 years and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn, on Monday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 7, WALTER C. JOHNSON, youngest son of James and Mary S. Johnson, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 263 7th-av.

MORTON.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, of scarlet fever, DANIEL OLIVER, adopted son of Levi P. and Lucy Morton, and son of the late Daniel O. Morton, of Toledo, Ohio, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 West 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MOORE.—On Friday, Dec. 5, JOHN D. MOORE, aged 10 years, 11 months and 9 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 8, from the residence of his brother, No. 80 Grove-st.

MACK.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, after a brief illness, RACHEL, wife of Henry Q. Mack, and daughter of the late William Birdsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 West 24th-st.

WILLIAMSON.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, STEPHEN HYDE WILLIAMSON, eldest son of John and Adelaide Williamson, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 95 Laurens-st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 6 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 43 | Gov. Island. 9 32 | Hell Gate... 10 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Eastern Queen, Empire State, Union, Carrie White, Star of the South. Steamship Geo. Washington. U. S. storeship Montague. Ships Riga, George Bergen, Tamworth and Mercury. Barks Holland, Magdalena, Omega, Texas, Favorite, Striden, (Hol.) Canada, (Norw.) Brothers, Victor Emanuel, (Br.) Nina, Montrose, (Br.) Brigs Wild Pigeon, Robert Mowe, Frigga, (Hol.) Alliance, (Br.) Conflict, Palmetto, Empire, Jessie Banfield, G. F. Garey, Bion Bradbury. Schrs. Francis Satterly, Wm. L. Dayton, E. W. Benton, Francis French, Sallie Aiken, C. M. Cook, A. Sprague, Exchange, Helena, O. M. Pettit, Florence Rogers, Stephen Tabor, Caspian, Lucretia, Anna B. Hays, B. F. Woolsey, Only Daughter, Sarah C. Willets, Robert Reiken, Aldebaran, Sea Ranger, C. D. Hallock, Whistler, Adeline, Townsend Neptune's Bride, Breese, Neymary, E. Morgan, Willow Harp, Carrie E. Pitman, Rebecca Wilson.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Brig Augusta, hence for Nuevitas 6th, having, when off the entrance to Gedney's Channel, been in collision with steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. The Brig had head-gear carried away; lost jibboom; split stern, started wood ends, broke windlass, &c.; was towed to this City for repairs. The steamship sustained little or no damage, and proceeded.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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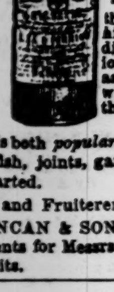

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

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FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	5,450
47, 48, 49, drew	5,000
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
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